CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X NO. 102 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 1, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 9 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers should forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

HOTELS.

Tel. No. 2710. Telegraphic "LODGE"

THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME

FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL.

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—0
1st Class	75—100	3—8—5
2nd Class	50—70	2—8—3
3rd Class	40—0	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival	Depart.
*Saiko Maru	K. Aoyama		14th ap	30th ap.
Awa Maru	I. Nirei ..	6,028	18th ,,	3rd May
*SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima	5,872	7th May	11 May
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshima	3,845	2nd May	17th ,,
*Yamagata Maru	S. Ochiai ..	3,807	14th ,,	29th May
Yeboshi Maru	J. Kinoshita	3,838	26th ,,	10th June

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chela carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA, Manager.
Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922.		
6th May	MOREA	10,911
13th ,,	KALYAN*	8,987
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA†	15,823
3rd June	CHINA.	7,952
10th ,,	DONGOLA	8,083
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th ,,	EGYPT	7,941

†NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.
* KALYAN
* DONGOLA } Through steamers from China, calling Bombay for Mails only.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamers.	Tons
1st May	MASHOBRA	8,288
8th June	MANELA	8,303
15th ,,	MADURA	8,976

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

4th May	DELTA*	...
10th May	SICILIA	6,813

* Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
5th May	MALWA	10,941
2nd June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th ,,	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination
1st May	LHASA	Karachi coasting.
2nd ,,	VARSOVA	Busrch direct
3rd ,,	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa,
4th ,,	BARALA	Karachi & P. Gulf,
5th ,,	VASNA	Busrch direct.
7th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
7th ,,	GAMARIA	Australia via Malabar Ports, & Calcutta cargo only.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage fo P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arrange with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1[illegible]

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:— 11,25,00,000
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st ... December, 1921:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 5000 each, ... Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,794 shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,24,250
.....Rs. 5,62,24,250
RESERVE FUND as on 31 ... December, 1921 ..... Rs. 4,01,79,665
RESERVE LIABILITY OF ... SHAREHOLDERS as on ... 31st December, 1921 .....Rs. 5,61,72,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Lahore
Ahmednagar	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Amballa	Mandalay
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bassein	Moulmein
Bellary	Mooltan
Benares	Muzaffarpur
Berhampore	Nagpore
Bezwada	Narayangange
Bombay (Byculla)	Nasik
Bombay (Mandvi)	Negapatam
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd.)	Ootcamund
Broach	Palacole (Sub-station to Coconada)
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Rd.)	Peshawar
Calcutta (Park Street)	Poona
Calicut	Quetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmandry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Out-station Narsapur)	Rawalpindi
Cochin	Salem
Coimbatore	Secunderabad
Colombo	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Cuddalore	Sholapur
Dacca	Simla
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Trichinopoly
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trivandrum
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tuticorin
Hubli	Vellore
Indore	Vizianagram
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vizagapatam
Jalpaiguri	
Jubbulpore	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS— Received at interest
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank

K. W. MARSHALL.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,81,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ...	59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON, AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. a half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc	48,000,000	$ 00— £10,953,000
Paid-up Capital	24,000,000	,, 00— £ 5,328,000
Reserve Fund	24,900,000	,, 00— £25,527,000

(At Par of Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
BRANCHES:
LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street. NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambuco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja, Braganza, Castello Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem, os Mentes, Vizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Funchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vicente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert), Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Biha), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mosamgique, Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

E. de MEDEIROS,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

FOR
FIRE
MARINE MOTOR
&C.
INSURANCES
APPLY.
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.,
A. V. KEITH. GEO BROWN
Assistant Supt. General Manager.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Rs. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:
6. Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
CHAIRMAN:
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Because
No Company combines so many advantages:
It is a purely Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up values.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants liberal loans.
For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE o to LOCAL SECRETARY, 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
U11898

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.
Assets exceed Rs. 25 00,000.
Head Office and Girgaum Branch.
The growing popularity of our Savings Accounts and Current Accounts Department is due to the fact that the investor feels satisfied that he is getting excellent return on his unemployed balances and yet they are invested mainly in or against Government Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act Over and above the yield on his funds, he also get prompt service and polite treatment which he appreciates more than the yield.
Savings Accounts 5 % p. a.
Current Accounts 3 % p. a.
For further particulars apply o:—
Mr. Yeshwant Anna Kunte
Girgaum Branch
Girgaum Back Road,
and Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri
M. A. PH. D.
The Shilotri Bank Building,
Fort, Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St Calcutta.
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
BRANCHES, Bombay, Madras, Hydersbad Dn:, Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company Pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDATIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMADAS,
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi,
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hyderabad Deccan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building
33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager.
Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN,
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
321, Hornsby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,166.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort
Telephone No. 4087

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 5th May, 1922, at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building St. No. 9-13, Case No. 44, Dharamsey Street.
Building St. No. 536-538, 192-194, 11-13, Nos. 51, 207, 281, Chunan Kilu Street Memonwada Road.
MENESSE and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st May, 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CINEMA OWNERS AND DEALERS IN CINEMA FILMS.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PARCELS FILMS.
Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of May, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs Gibbon and Co. of London and on account at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Krishnadas Brothers (Messrs. K. D. Bros.) of Churney Road the following:—
1 Copy (parcel) "Colonial Budget" No. 596 feet.
1 Copy (parcel) "Colonial Budget" No. 588 feet.
1 Copy (parcel) "Colonial Budget" No. 600 feet.
1 Copy (parcel) "Colonial Budget" No. 618 feet.
1 Parcel Film "Putting one over."
From Phillips Film Co.
Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st May, 1922.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—An ACCOUNTS CLERK, knowing typing. Apply personally, DHARKAR OFFICE, 385, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
A R3540

WANTED—OVERSEARS, SUB-OVERSEARS, SUPERVISORS, fully qualified to carry out construction work, also SUB-ENGINEERS PAY according to qualifications. Apply SERVICE SUPPLYING COY. Kartiki Building, Carnac Bridge, Bombay.
A R3534

WANTED English speaking educated LADY COMPANION for highly respectable Mahomedan Lady and Daughter outside Bombay. Pay up to Rs. 50. with board and residence. Apply sharp to Box No. 50, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED A GUADUATE with Persian as his second language. Apply with copies of testimonials stating terms, age, teaching experience, etc., to the SUPERINTENDENT of Education, Wadhwan State, Wadhwan City.
C12797

WANTED Applications are invited for filling up a few Superior Posts in the Punjab National Bank. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to The Secretary, Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Anarkali, Lahore.
A C12860

WANTED—A DYEING MASTER for a Local Mill. Apply with particulars qualifications and experience, and copies of monials: Box No. 7996, Advt. Dept., bay Chronicle."
C12868

TED—A PROFESSOR in History Economics and Assistant Professors lish, Sanskrit, Mathematics and Apply stating age, qualifications before the 8th of May, 1922, NCIPAL, RAJARAM COLLEGE.
R12835

—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can salaries for YOU. We others. Learn an abbr STHAND in 30 days BY simplest and highest speed Free. 2 days FREE TRIAL, you are fully satisfied. stamp. HAWARD SCHOOL Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WA the Bhavnagar State Me partment, FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT in GIN, pay Rs. 75/2—120. The servi tional apply stating age, n qualification, and previous service with copies of testimonials to THE MEDICAL OFFICER, Bhavnagar State, Bhavnagar (Kathiawar).
A C12861

WANTED—Experienced and competent GRADUATES to teach English to the higher standards of the High School from the 5th of June, 1922, on a salary ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 p.m. according to qualifications. Gentlemen intending to join the Society as Life members on one year's probation will be preferred. Applications with testimonials must reach before the 10th of May, 1922. PRINCIPAL, Aryan Education Society's High School Girgam, Bombay.
A R12877

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HOSPITAL NURSE can give SERVICES for (Surgical, Medical and Maternity cases), for 2 hours in the mornings and 2 hours in the evenings, or help at an operation in any private home. Unable to stay all day with patient, due to an invalid mother. Qualified and Diplomed, good references. Refer MISS MARGARET BROWN, Top Flat, Wiltshire House, Tank Paka hadi Street, Jacob's Circle, P. O. Byculla. Terms reasonable.
B R3533

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

THREE TERRACE ROOMS with bath and closet at Warden Road, facing Sea Rs. 125. Apply H. A. OOMER on the premises after 5 in the evening.
C R3501

TO LET for 6 months in portions or whole the late "Surplus" shop sheds in the Prince of Wales Museum compound. Apply SECRETARY.
C C12837

TO LET—A big GODOWN at Clerk Road, Jacob Circle and a small Godown at Mody Street, Fort. Apply L. G. DOSSA, 14, Hamam Street, Fort.
C R3489

PALATIAL BUNGLOW at Warden Road, facing sea with garden and upto date fittings. Apply H. A. OOMER on the premises after five in the evening.
C R3500

GROUND and Top Floor FLATS of "Connaught Mansions," Middle Colaba, for immediate occupation. Rent Rs. 375 and Rs. 550. For inspection and other particulars please apply to THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 87, Medows Street, Fort.
C R12880

FIRST (Top) Floor FLAT in Middle Colaba, open to the Westerly Sea and having 3 Bed Rooms, a Drawing and a Dining Room, etc., for Rs. 350. For inspection and other particulars please apply to THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 87, Medows Street, Fort.
C R12882

TO BE LET TO HINDUS ONLY—Rooms, Single or Double, in "Sohrab Mansion" Poibavdi, Parel Junction of Dadar Road and Bhoiwada Cross Road and "Laxmi Building", Nos. 133-137, Jehangir Merwanji Street, Sopari Bag Road, Poibavdi. Water tap, Electricity. For Rent inquire at the premises.
C C12858

TO BE LET in Souter Street, Byculla, up-to-date commodious FLAT top floor, containing three Bedrooms, Hall, Dining Room and three Baths, fitted with latest Sanitary fittings, Kitchen, with Gas Cooking Apparatus and servants godown. For further particulars and rent apply to Mr. P. H. BURN, "Shamrock," Souter Street, Agripada.
C R3521

TO LET FLATS in a new Building on Hughes Road, fully open to the West, and commanding a beautiful sight of the slopes of the Malabar Hill Gardens. Accommodation 4 bed rooms, with attached bathrooms, a drawing and a dining room, spacious verandah, kitchen and servants' quarters. For rents and inspection please apply to THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 87, Medows Street, Tel No. 156.
C R12881

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately, in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 490, on Ground First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
C R3482

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

DUMAS—Palacial well furnished BUNGALOW with big compound, Gas Lights and Water Pipes. Apply PROPRIETOR, A. Vianelli and Co., (Italian Restaurant) Chowpatty Tel. No. 1898.
C R3545

TO BE LET, to Hindus only, GROUND FLOOR of the House opposite the Ford Co., Hughes Road, Chowpaty, monthly rent Rs. 350. Apply S. N. DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road.
C R3541

HOUSES TO LET for Season 1922, at Mussoorie. 1 Ther Abbey, 2 Grant Castle, 3 Hazelbrae, 4 Lockletter, 5 Seafield, 6 Albert Lodge. Situated on Abbey and St. Vincent Hills. Commanding magnificent views of the snows. Apply c/o F. S. PUNAVALA, Bunjara Tea Estate. Dehra Dun.
C C12884

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms, also offices on First Floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock, Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address. AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A small bungalow at Bandra (near sea or Parle Hill) or Santa Cruz, 3 or 4 bedrooms modern conveniences, servants' room. Write Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE One BANGLOW, situated at Valkeshwar Road, facing sea, well ventilated, electric lights and fans, latest sanitary arrangements and modern conveniences. Regularly occupied monthly rent about Rs. 2,000/-. Apply to Post Box No. 301.
G R3519

FOR SALE—"BARCHESTER," at Mahableshwar very good situation fully furnished. For particulars please apply to THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 87, Medows Street, Fort.
G R12883

PLOT FOR SALE—A rare opportunity. Near business quarters on Girgaon Road and Princess Street, a plot, admeasuring over 500 sq. yds. of Pension and Tax tennure with building therein having Westerly frontage facing the sea whose breadth is about 45 feet and depth is about 102 feet. Please apply Post Box No. 2086. Bombay, No. 2.
G R3517

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One new 5 ton British "COMMER" LORRY, fitted with body solidly built in teak lined with thin Steel Plates. Lorry open for inspection. Apply Box No. 7997, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
Ja R3538

TYRES AT 50% BELOW CURRENT PRICES.

We still have a limited number of second grade Motor Tyres, of a well known make, at 50% below manufacturers' current list prices.

Owing to the higher import dutres, the prices of all makes of tyres will probably be increased very shortly, and motorists would not miss this remarkable opportunity. 'Phone or call without delay.

The Petrol and General Stores Supplying Co.,

LAMINGTON ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Tele: No. 3910. 12846

FOR SALE—One "FIAL" LORRY 3½ ton model 1919, slighty used and one Direct current 20 B.H.P. 460 Volts, Motor, "Simens," slighty used. Apply EXCELSIOR ELECTRIC CO., 181, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Ja R3537

HAVE YOU HEARD that FIAT, and ITALA LORRY, CHASSIS are being sold by The ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, at Real Bargains.
Ja R3117

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE, MARELLI, 8 B.H.P 230/400 volts A. C. Pumping sets Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1800 only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO. 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K R3552

WANTED—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY, one Beam Warper one hand sizing machine and a Diesel Oil Engine of 40 to 50 H.P. Apply with specification and lowest price to S. Aaron, Y.M.C.A. Byculla, Bombay.
K R3553

READY FOR SALE—One 60 B.H.P. Ruston CRUDE OIL ENGINE is in good working order. Apply to CHUNDURI SITA RAMAYYA, General Merchant, Mill-owner, Bezwada.
K R3516

CINEMA, Pathe Freres, Imperial English model, automatic take up, lens, condenser and lamp body with stand, 8 spools 12" dia. and 6000 ft. films. Brand new machine, only used a few times, cost Rs. 1,200. What offers? To D. SOMALINGAM, Estimator, P.W.D., Amraoti Berer.
K R3551

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R3499

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS. ESTABLISHED 1893. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

COASTING STEAMERS several new and second-hand cargo passenger steamers for particulars apply, 2nd floor 120, Suparibag Road.
R3472

FOR SALE—DAYTON CIELING FANS D.C. 56" Blade at Rs. 125 each nett. Apply The BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queens Road, Bombay.
N R3530

FOR SALE OR STUD.—"JACK"—IMPORTED GREAT DANE from Prize winning stock. Pedigree on application. For Sale—Two Great Dane bitches and two pups, six weeks old, also English and Australian grey-hounds. All above have excellent pedigrees. Prices and particulars from WINCKLER, Kolar Town. Mysore Province.
N R3536

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL White, black Brown leghorn and black minorcas cockerels and poullets four months old off prize winner parents. Apply Box No. 8000, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R3435

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"K. M." PUSHMINA CAP: oval, round or boat shape, neatly hemed., in silk best Indian made cap for respectable Indians Rs. 2-14; mention color. K. M. and FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar Kr.
T R3785

"KASHMIR GOODS."—"Donegal Tweeds Rs. 12 per suit length (7½ yds. by 24"). Hand picked Saffron Rs. 3 per tola, Hive collected Lotus Honey Rs. 1 per tola, Ladies' Silk embroidered leather Hand Bags Rs. 3-2 each, Felt Boots for hill use Rs. 12-8 and Chaplis (Sandals) with Leather Socks Rs. 6 per pair. We supply every thing manufactured or obtainable in Kashmir at Competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (Kashmir)."
T R3542

PUBLIC NOTICES

TO LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric life at Rampart Row, Fort, rom 1st. June, 1922, suitable for Banks, hops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to AJI SUBTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., Rampart Row, Fort.
R3474

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY CANCEL THE AUTHORITY dated 2nd February, 1917, given to Mr. B. P. POCHAJI to sign Per Pro. Insurance Department Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., Agents, Sun Insurance Office.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.
C12863

137, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 28th April, 1922.

NOTICE.

A CONTRACT for the supply of writing as well as printing paper of different qualities and weight required for the use of all the State offices as well as printing with the Darbar's water mark is to be given for a period of five years, Tenders are therefore hereby invited so as to reach the office of the Diwan of Kolhapur on or before the 15th May, 1922, supplying samples of all sorts of paper together with quotations. Selection will be made from among the samples received. Specimen drawings of the water mark will be supplied to those whose tenders will be accepted. Probable quantity of annual consumption of paper of all sorts is lbs. 33900. Free delivery at the Kolhapur Railway Station is to be given. Rs. 5,000 will have to be deposited with the Darbar for due fulfilment of the contract.

Y. ABDULLAH,
Inch Diwan of Kolhapur.
Kolhapur,
25th April, 1922.
C12843

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS for cutting and removing teak wood from the forests of the undermentioned specified villages will be given by Public Auction on the 23rd May, 1922, at 2 p.m. in Shri Hazur Office at Dharampur. Detailed information can be had on application to the Forest Department of the State:—

(1) Nagar, (2) Pendhardevi, (3) Terichikhli, (4) Likhynd, (5) Bilia, (6) Kothar, (7) Jamgabha, (8) Girnara, (9) Narwad, (10) Fali, (11) Valvery, (12) Chandvengan, (13) Vadkhambha (reserve), (14) Kaprada, (15) Mandavakhadak, (16) Pati, (17) Pondha Naher, (18) Dhakwal, (19) Gorkhad, (20) Pipriol, (21) Godthal, (22) Jamanpada, (23) Malanpada.

(Sd.) A. J. MODY,
Dewan, Dharampur State.
Dharampur (Prant Ramnagar),
28th February, 1922.
C12318

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS for the undermentioned articles will be given by Public Auction on 25-5-22 at 3 p.m. in the Husur Office at Dharampur.

Detailed information can be had from the Forest Department of the State on application.

1. Bamboo.
2. Timber, other than teakwood such as Saddo, Kher, Tanach, etc.
3. Charcoal.
4. Honey
5. Catechuc
6. Asindra and Timri leaves
7. Minor Forest product.

(Sd.) A. J. MODY,
Dewan, Dharampur State.
C12268

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the office of the Liquidators as well as that of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation) has been removed to "LUXMI BUILDINGS" Ballard Road, on and from 1st of May, 1922.

MULJI B. BARBHAGA,
for Secy. and Mr. Mulraj Khatun,
Liquidators.
Oriental Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 19th April, 1922.
C12776

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAMINGTON PROPERTY SITUATED AT FOR[illegible]GTON ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the owner Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property on SUNDAY the 18th June, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the Premises

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land with the messuages tenements and building standing thereon situate lying and being at Lamington Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 364 square yards (be the same a little more or less) or there abouts and forming part of a larger piece of land originally the property of Bai Awabai Framjee Petit which whole piece of land was formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Old Nos. 33, 35, etc. New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944 and 13955 old Survey No. 174, 176, 177, 132, 173, 175, 67/131, 132 and New Survey Nos. 6984, and assessed by the assessor and Collector of municipal rates and taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 4442, 4443 and Street Nos. 67, 69, 71, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Nawaba Syed Mahomed Nurul Hassan Khan on or towards the south by the property of Sorabjee Femuljee Raja and his wife on or towards the east by the property of Manockjee Muncherjee Bottlewala and on or towards the west by the Lamington Road and which is now in the occupation of tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Ragavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at their office at Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS HANUMAN BLDG. ON LAMINGTON ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the owner Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property on Sunday the 11th June, 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the Premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Chunam Kiln Road now called Lamington Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eight hundred and forty four square yards (be the same litle more or less) or there abouts and bounded on or towards the North by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Anant Shivajee Desai, on or towards the South by the property of Ragunath Mukund but now of Anantrao Shete, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Ragunath Mukund but now of Anantrao Shete and on or towards the West by the aforesaid Chunam Kiln or Lamington Road and which said premises are registered in the Books of the collector of Land Revenue under old No. 186 and New Survey No. 10/7586 and assessed by the collector Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "D" No. 1899 (2) and Street No. 2A and are in the possession of the tenents of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at their office at Medows Street Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st May, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

139, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Old Blackwood Furniture, French and English Artistic and Decorative Furniture, Large Oil Paintings and Water Colours by Well-known Artists.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Mr. D. L. Vaidya, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4834 of 1921, Maganlal Lowji vs. P. S. Mehenti, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 14th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Cassinath House", Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a very valuable and rare old collection of old china, sang-debuf, old bronze and brassware French and English artistic decorative furniture, large and rare old oil paintings by eminent artists, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room sofas, suit and easy chairs, rich Persian carpets, dining and bedroom rich furniture by Roberts and Wambridge, rich oil paintings by well-known artists, one Iron safe by Gedrej marble top tables and teapoys etc., etc.

One 15-20 H. P. Five seater Hupmobile motor car in good order.

Property will be on view 6 days before the sale and catalogues published.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT KURLA AND LAND AT KOH KALI, KALIAN.

Under instruction from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2943 of 1921 (Mariambai w/o Buland) Messrs. Bennett and Co. will on Monday the 1st May, 1922, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street the following.

LOT NO. I.—Two Houses at Kurla.
Non Agricultural No. 391; Kurla House No. 9; Kasiawadi House Tax 3-14; Ward concess 3-14.

LOT NO. II.

Non Agricultural No. 411; Kurla House No. 26; Kasiawada House Tax 3-8, 3-14; Ward concess 3-8, 3-14.

LOT NO. III.—Land at Koh Kali, Kalian.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Hissa No.	Area A.	G.	D.	Assessment Rs.	as.	p.
2089	137	2/2	0	2	4	0	5	0
2100	137	13	0	6	4	0	14	6
2105	137	18	0	5	12	0	5	0
2106	137	19	0	3	4	0	6	0

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla Attorneys for the receiver at their office at Rutherfield Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

BONAFIDE SALE.

PROPERTY OF M. K. HEERAMANECK.

AUCTION SALE OF IVORY FIGURES, OLD CHINA CURIOS, SHOP NAMA AND GOLD EMBRIODERED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the mortgagee Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 3rd May sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. M. K. Heeramaneck the following:—

One lot of rich carpets, 1 Box Ivory Gangira 96 pearls gold gilted Liberian figure of Tara Emerald Engraved narshika, one "Shah Nama" Gold Churki Enamelled one lot of Gold rich Embroiderd Dresses, Robes for Rajahs and Maharanis old Benares Saris, Jorna Jet Silver Artecles etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.
1st May, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATES, AT HAINES ROAD AND FERGUSON ROAD, NEAR WORLEE NAKA.

On THURSDAY, the 4th May, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will, under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Ganeshmal Saremal and Joharmal Sura and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs. Damadar Bhasker Mantri and Bhagvandas Damodar Mantri, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated 1st day of November, 1920, and under made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable properties at the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Tenure together with tenements standing thereon situate at Hanes Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay Containing by admeasurement 1333 (one thousand three hundred thirty three) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 19, 23 New Nos. B12796, New Survey No. A3156 and the houses standing the smaller piece assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 1090 (1) Street No. 94 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north partly by the property of Dinanath Bhasker Mantri and Kamlakar Dinanath Mantri and partly by the Ferguson Road on or towards the East partly by the Ferguson Road and partly by the property of Vithoba Narayan Mayeker on or towards the south partly by the property of Vithoba Narayan Mayeker and partly by the property of Damodar Bhasker Mantri Khanderao Damodar Mantri, Moreswar Damodar Mantri and Bhagnantrao Damodar Mantri, on or towards the west partly by the property of Hariram Jagannath and partly by the property of Dinanath Bhasker Mantri and Kamlakar Dinanath Mantri.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Tenure situate at Ferguson Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 111 one hundred and eleven square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 17, 39 New Nos. A12795, 12835, New Survey No. 1A/3155 which said piece or parcel is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Vithoba Narayan Mayeker, on or towards the south partly by the property of the said Damodar Bhasker Mantri, Khanderao Damodar Mantri, Moreswar Damodar Mantri and Bhagvantrai Domodar Mantri and partly by the charitable property dedicated to Shree Hanuman on or towards the west partly by the said charitable property dedicated to Shree Hanuman and partly by the property of Hariram Jagannath, on or towards the north by the property of Damodar Bhasker Mantri, Khanderao Damodar Mantri, Moreswar Damodar Mantri and Bhagvantrao Damodar Mantri.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure together with tenements standing thereon; situate at Haines Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 676 six hundred seventy six square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as part of New No. 17039 and New Survey No. 1A/3154 and the sheds standing thereon under "A" Ward No. 1089 (2), Street No. 95A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Vithoba Narayan Mayeker on or towards the south and west by the charitable property dedicated to Shree Hanuman on or towards the north partly by the said charitable property dedicated to Shree Hanuman and partly by the property of Damodar Bhasker Mantri, Khaderao Damodar Mantri, Moreswar Damodar Mantri and Bhagvantrao Damodar Mantri.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parced of land or ground of Foras Tenure situate at Ferguson Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 574 five hundred seventy four square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a larger piece or parcel of land or ground, registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under No. 17039, and new Survey No. 2,3154 and which small piece of grounds bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Meghji Khanji on or towards the south by the property of Shambhai Bhaguji contractor on or towards the west and north by the charitable property dedicated to Shree Hanuman.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas attorneys for the mortgagees at their offices at Nanabhai Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st May, 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Sales Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting drawers Karsondas Keshavji.
14 Cases Glyco-Thymoline, Thymoline Dental and Thymoline small.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. J. Anandrao & Co.
5 Cases Miller Lock & Co.'s Padlocks.
and
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Javeri & Co.
15 Cases 60 Copying Presses.
and
On account and at the risk of Abdullabhoy Salebhoy.
2 Cases Shears and 1 Case Arrowbrand collar buttons.
By order of the Bank concerned:—
2 Cases Toys: tics, braces and garters, ladies' silk dressgoods and necklace.
1 Case French Perfumery.
1 Parcel about 20 gross collar buttons.
4 Parcels Felt filtering bags.
1 Case Felt filtering bags.
1 Parcel Hat Leathers.
By order of Messrs. Ramji Purshotum & Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Identers and pledgers D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co. D. Shantilal Kantilal & Brothers and D. Shantilal Kantilal:—
S. R. 100 Bundles False pellitory Roots.
C. M. 10 Cases Cochineal.
R. P. 98 Casks Lead Ore.
Under instructions from Mr. David Baird trading under the style and firm name of Messrs. Johnston Baird and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Nebraj Khanna of Messrs. M. R. Khanna and Sons:—
25 Cases each 6 dozen 5oz. bottles "Cock" brand sauce.
10 Cases each 4 dozen 10 oz. bottles "Cock" brand sauce.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st May, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, MARBLE STATUES, FORD MOTOR CAR, ELECTRIC TABLE FAN, IRON BED, COPPER AND SILVER POTS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m., at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, bookstands, chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

MARBLE STATUES.

By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., As Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:—
(1) Re. Bhikabhai Damoder (Insolvent):—
1 case of quinine (about 50 dozs. quinine tablets).
(2) Re. Gordhandas Punjabhai (Insolvent):—
One silver Lota, mattresses, pillows, etc.
(3) Re. Manchand Walchand (Insolvent):—
One Ford Motor Car No. 339, one safe on stand, clock, chairs, electric table fan, meatsafe, iron bed, copper and Silver pots, etc., etc.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESSMEN.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable immoveable property at Shamji Hassaji Street, otherwise called Samuel Street

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mahomedaly Karabhoy the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May 1922 at 4-30 pm (S T) the following immoveable property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

A piece of land of the Quit and ground Rent tenure together with the buildings standing thereon situate on the west side of Shamji Hassaji Street otherwise called Samuel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 243½ square yards or thereabouts but according to actual measurement 242 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 498, 1022, 1037—1039 1375 and 1408 New No. 6150 Old Survey No. 605, 607, 650, 653, 654, 655, 656 and New Survey No. 2235 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the said Shamji Hassaji Street also called Samuel Street on the West by Dariashan property on the North by the Mosque of Bene Israil Community and on the South by the property of Rattonsey Goculdas and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No 1619 and Street No 52-56; 2-3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., at their office at 14K Hummum Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st May, 1922.

THE NAPIER ENGINEERING COMPANY.

OFFICE WORKS AND FOUNDRY BYCULLA.

CONSTRUCTIONAL and GENERAL ENGINEERS, SHIP BUILDERS, Repairers, Boiler Brass Founders. MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES and MILL MACHINERY. Oxyacetylene cutting and welding Braces Launches and Boat Builders.

Tele. No. 142. Telegram: Hycopper.

THE DUTIES OF MAN.

BY JOSEPH MAZZINI.

Recommended by **Mahatma Gandhi**, as a supplementary book to follow up the study of his "Indian Home Rule."

CONTENTS.

(1) To the working-man. (2) God (3) The Law. (4) Duties to Humanity. (5) Duties to Country. (6) Duties to the Family. (7) Duties to yourself. (8) Liberty. (9) Education. (10) Association Progress. (11) The Economic Question. (12) The Conclusion. Pages 130.

Price. One Rupee.

RAM PRASAD & BROS.,
Booksellers, Agra.
R3358

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING—For one year 10 monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life Reading Rs. 5 Whole Life-Reading in detail Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.

Apply to:—
B. R. SREENIVASAIYA,
Krishnavilasa Agrahar, Mysore.
R3243

Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God's Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes or date of birth Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram Vizag. District.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

BUXA FOREST BYE-PRODUCTS, LTD.

(In Liquidation).

FINAL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Shareholders in the above Company that steps are now being taken to finally close the liquidation. All Shareholders of the Company who have not yet sent in their scrip to the undersigned to be converted under the terms of the Agreement dated 21st August, 1920, for amalgamation with the Buxa Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., must do so on or before the 15th May, next after which date Liquidators will not receive any further applications.

A. H. LEWES,
For self and co-liquidator.

25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta,
12 April, 1922.

C3555

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN continuation of the previous announcement of the opening of the Elementary Sanitary Class applicants are informed that as the number joining the Class will exceed 10, the course will commence at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street at 5-45 p.m. on Monday 8th May, 1922, when all those who have sent in their names to the undersigned should be present.

J. E. SANDILANDS,
Honorary Secretary.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 29th April, 1922.

THE MOHINI MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CALCUTTA OFFICE of the Company which was temporarily opened at 284 BOW BAZAR STREET, will be closed from the 1st May 1922, in accordance with the resolution passed at the Director's meeting. All communications should in future, be addressed to:—

Messrs. CHAKRAVARTI, SONS & CO.,
Managing Agents,
THE MOHINI MILLS LIMITED.
Kushtia-Bazar, P. O. Nadia, (Bengal).

C12887

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client HAJI HABIB VARIND, of Bantwa has revoked the power of Attorney from the 28th day of April, 1922, given to EBRAHIM KALA of Ghar Bagasea Memon Inhabitant, now residing in Bombay to act for our client in legal proceedings on the 2nd day of December, 1921, and that the said Ebrahim Kala has now no right or authority to appear or act for and on behalf of our said client in any suit or proceeding or do any other thing on his behalf. Our client will not be responsible for any act done by him from the aforesaid date.

M. B. CHOKSEY,
For Messrs. Madhavji and Co.,
Attorneys for Haji Habib Varind.

Dated the 28th April, 1922.

C12875

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIPS.

THE SYNDICATE of the University of Bombay are now proceeding to select Lecturers for recommendation to the Senate for the University Lectureships sanctioned in connection with the development of post-graduate teaching on the following subjects:—

Sanskrit at Bombay—Sankhya and Yoga.
Sanskrit at Poona—Sankhya and Yoga.
Persian at Bombay—A subject bearing on M.A. studies, to be approved by the Syndicate.
Persian at Poona—A subject bearing on M.A. studies, to be approved by the Syndicate.
French—Bombay (a) The French Chroniclers (12 lectures).
French—Bombay (b) French language, its origin, life and importance in the middle ages (12 lectures).
Philosophy at Bombay—Psychology.
Philosophy at Poona—Philosophy of Plato and Aristotle.
Marathi at Bombay—History of Marathi Language and Literature.
Marathi at Poona—History of Marathi Language and Literature.
Urdu, Canarese at Bombay—Some subject bearing on M.A. studies to be selected by a competent scholar and approved by the Syndicate.
Gujarati at Ahmedabad or Bombay—Some subject bearing on M.A. studies to be selected by a competent scholar and approved by the Syndicate.
History at Bombay—On constitutions past and present within the British Empire.
History at Poona—On constitutions past and present within the British Empire.
or
Ancient Indian Art and Architecture.
Economics—Bombay or Poona—Any one of the following:—
(i) Labour Problems with special reference to India.
(ii) Economic development of Japan, Germany, and United States during the last fifty years.
(iii) Tariffs in Theory and Practice in the British Dominions.
Co-operative Economics—Bombay.
Medicine—Including Pathology, six to eight lectures of a post-graduate character.
Branch of **Surgery**, inciuding Ophthalmology, six to eight lectures of a post-graduate character.

Applicants should be Professors or Lecturers of Colleges affiliated to the Bombay University or gentlemen with an established reputation on the subject they propose to treat.

The courses should be framed with reference to books and courses prescribed for the M.A. Examination but should not be limited to the mere exposition of prescribed texts.

The course of lectures should normally number twenty-four of one hour each and a tutorial class should be held in connection with each of them of at least half an hour's duration.

The lectures will be given in the monsoon and winter terms, normally twelve lectures in each term.

An honorarium of Rs. 500 per course of lectures will be given. Lecturers who have to travel to deliver the lectures will receive in addition a special allowance of Rs. 150.

Those who are prepared to offer themselves for one of the above lectureships under these conditions and terms are requested to supply before the 30th May, 1922, a sketch syllabus of the lines they intend their lectures to take.

Such of the applicants as have been approved by the Senate will be asked to supply more detailed syllabuses and a list of reference books relating to the subject they are to lecture on.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR.
University Registrar.

Bombay, 21st April, 1922.

C12840

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

22RD DIVIDEND.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December, 1921, will be paid as under at the Registered Office of the Company from the 1st of May, 1922, to those members whose names appear on the Register on the 18th instant:—

Rs. 6 per fully paid up Shares of Old Issue.
Rs. 5 per fully paid up Share of New Issue.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 22nd instant both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents.

C12629

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Tata Construction Co., Ltd., will be held at Navasari Buildings, Fort, Bombay on Wednesday the 10th May, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1921.
2. To confirm the appointment of Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C. B. E., Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., and Mr. N. M. Muzumdar as Directors.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. R. D. Tata and Mr. Walchand Hirachand, who retire by rotation, but offer themselve for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED as from 4th May, 1922, to 17th May, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
P. J. KANGA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 24th April, 1922.

C3550

WANTED A FIRST CLASS HEALTH OFFICER.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Health Officer for the Nagpur Municipal Committee on Rs. 400—20—600 plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50. The post is pensionable. Candidates must be medical graduates possessing a Deploma in Public Health as required in the case of 1st Class Health Officer.

The selected candidate will have to give his whole time and attention to the business and work of the Committee and shall not during his engagement directly or indirectly engage in any other business, trade, profession, or calling whether alone, or jointly or as servant or in body or firm or person, and shall not be entitled, during his engagement, to accept either directly or indirectly any fee, gratuity or commission or benefit for any service, matter or thing whether connected with his duties or not unless previously authorised by the Committee.

The selected candidate shall conduct the work of the Committee on the principles laid down and instructions and orders given from time to time by the Committee or any other Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee and authorised in this behalf or by the President or in his absence by the Vice-President or any members appointed by the Committee.

The selected candidate shall have to give such adequate security as may be settled by the Committee for continuance in service for at least three years.

Applications with testimonials stating age should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of May, 1922.

M. R. CHOLKAR,
President,
Municipal Committee, Nagpur.

Nagpur, 27th April, 1922.

C12888

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS WANTED URGENTLY to carry out certain DRAINAGE WORK at Stable No. 196, Bellasis Road. For particulars see MR. UMAR HAJI ADAM, 52-54, Kambekar Street, Memon Mohalla, Bombay: 3

TA R3518

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the purchase of Cast Iron Scrap lying at central stores, Delisle Road, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 10th day of May, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of general directed, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
Central Stores, Byculla,
29th April, 1922.

TA C12873

SALE OF EMPTY CHLORINE CYLINDERS

THE OFFICER COMMANDING, DETACHMENT, "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay has a certain number of empty chlorine cylinders to be disposed of, samples of which can be seen in P.M.E. Section, Grain Depot, Mazagaon.

2. Intending purchasers are requested to submit their tenders to the undersigned upto 12 noon on Monday the 8th May, 1922, quoting rate per cylinder and stating the number of cylinders they are prepared to purchase.

3. The offers will hold good for one month.

(Sd.) P. G. WALSH, Captain,
for O. C. Dett, "A" Supply Depot
Coy., Bombay.

Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall.
Fort, Bombay.
27th April, 1922.

TA C12874

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ANANDRAO VINAYAK KALE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the under mentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known this writing to the undersigned at the office at 121, Esplanade, Road, Old Agra Bank Buildings, within 14 days from the receipt hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, it any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari lands or ground with the messuage, tonement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the North side of the Charniwadi Road also known as Dukerwadi in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 103/9 square yards or thereabouts more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3591 and Street No. 1 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of late Bai Vithadbai widow of the deceased Gangatrao Bhaishet, on or towards the West by the property of Pandharinath Balkrishna Murkute and Nephews, on or towards the North by the property of the Purchasers and on or towards the South by the Charniwadi Road or Dukerwadi and which said premises are now in the possession of the said Vendor Anandrao Vinayakarao Kale.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1922.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

INTENDING purchasers of Indian Silver Articles are advised to see that the Articles are HALL MARKED by a reputable firm. Messrs. HUGHES & DAVIES, 139, Medows Street, FORT, undertake this work, and issue a Certificate with every Article Assayed by them and marked with their registered HALL MARKS.

C12779

Keep your Eye

from any trouble, Cataract, Glacoa, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage Extra. Ask for free particulars to—

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal.

Dep B 461

"MATOSSIAN."

THE "HALL MARK" OF IMPROVED Egyptian Cigarettes throughout the Civilized World. In packets of 20/25, Re. 1 to Rs. 2-12 and in boxes of 100 from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 12-8 per box. Obtainable at all leading Hotels, Clubs and Stores throughout India and Burma. Price lists and further particulars on request. Distributing Agents for India: THE CHOWRINGHEE STORES, 11, Chowringhee, Calcutta, Telegrams: "Lilyput." Telephone No. 413. *Mention this paper please.*

C12859

Biochemistry or Life Chemistry

The Science which heals the sick scientifically and employs medicine only constituents of the blood.

Thousands of hopeless cases curel. Numerous testimonials open to inspection.

Certain cure for Sprue, Gallstone Sinus Tumours, Cataract, Apendicits, Paralysis, etc. No operation. No injection.

Our medicines are non-poisonous.

DR. SAM. WILLIAM,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U.P.

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Lett's & Collin's Diaries
&
Raphael Tucks Calenders

offered at

50% Reduction

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,
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THE BEAUTY OF LIFE
THE WOMAN.

An interesting reading supplied gratis and post free.

(Limited copies only)

Write at once to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
THE EXCELSIOR
TWO TERRIFIC EVENTS
TWO TERRIFIC EVENTS
MAY 19th
MAY 19th
MAY 19th

Albert E. Fleming, Late N. S. C.
will present his 16th Tournament including 10 rounds contest at Catchweight.

KID D' SILVA
Indians Best
Versus
MILTON KUBES
Bombay's Challenger

MAY 20TH
MAY 20TH
MAY 20TH

Chap-lin's Greatest ?
Chap-lin's Greatest ?
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"

The film which took over a year to make and cost a MILLION DOLLORS featuring
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
and
JACKIE COOGAN
Th child sensation of the screen

Plans for doth the Great Events will open at ROSE & Co. Wednesday May 10th

THE EXCELSIO
THE EXCELSIOR

THE EXCELSIOR
Coming Monday 8th May at 9-30
Return of the Stupendous Attraction!
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ld., present
"THE OPTIMYSTICS"
A MUSICAL, REVUSICAL
& MYSTICAL MELANGE
OKITO
THE WONDERFUL WIZARD
Direct from a six months season, with
Maskelyne and Devant St. Georges Hall
London

by Arrangement with P. T. Selbit
FRED ATTILLA
WILL COMMIT
A MURDER EVERY NIGHT by
'SAWING THRO' A WOMAN'
VICTIMS CORDIALLY INVITED
BOOKING AT MESSRS. ROSE & Co.,

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
SHORT VARIETY SEASON
Special Engagement of
LES BRETONS
The Great French Trick Cyclists.
HAROLD LLOYD
in
'FROM HAND TO MOUTH"
Pathe Gezette
Eve'o Review
TOM KEELE
and
WYN RAY
IN MUSICAL COMEDY
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8.

THE EMPIRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
THE HEART LINE

Fancy Gray's heart line was broken in three places.

Her's was a strange love triangle.

Fancy stood in the centre. A different man faced her from each point,

Which line did she follow?

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"RAMAYANA"
in 21 parts of absorbing interest
This Week Concluding Episodes
(Parts 17th to 21st)
Come and See the Story of the Ages.
A Superb Cinematographic Gem.
All lovers of Ancient Indian History and Devotional Mythology must see this
Stupendous Production
The First Indian Serial

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Charney Road.)
TIME:—5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Matinee: on Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 p. m.
"The Devil's Kingdom"
"The Devil's Kingdom"
in 5 parts
featuring
DENMARK'S GREAT SCREEN ACTOR
OLAF FONNS
which is greater——
LOVE OR REVENGE?
Come and see the answer to this in
"The Devil's Kingdom"
See—how a man's whole life is absorbed in taking revenge for the wrong done to her sweet sister, inexperience of the wicked world and finally the Love comes in and puts revenge at bay,
When poverty finds itself suddenly surrounded by Riches it is only with great reluctance these can be thrown off
Love Conquers All

GLOBE CINEMA
Last 6 parts of
"NEW PROTEA."

Commencing, Saturday the 29th April 1922
The World's Greatest Thunder—Serial
"The Whirlwind"
A Thrilling Dramatic Story of Love, Hate and Stirring Adventures.
featuring
The celebrated Screen-Star, the Idol of Millions.
CHARLES HUTCHISON
America's death-defying Hero of dare-devil deeds, assisted by
Miss. EDITH THORNTON
One of the Most Beautiful Girls on the screen, and an Athelete, specially called upon to assist HUTCHISON in his Dare-devil stunts in this Serial.
Remember "Dare-devil" CHARLES HUTCHISON in the "Great Gamble" and in the "DOUBLE ADVE NTURE" He is coming back in the "Whirlwind" like a Whirlwind! It will sweep you off your feet. Nothing like it ever seen! SURE?
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW FIVE SHOWS
Commencing 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
No increase in Prices
THE STAR CINEMA
Tram Terminus—Grant Road.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Pathe's Latest and greatest Production
ONE THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS
2nd chapter
"THE PETRIFIED TOWN"
For the First time in India
AESOP'S FABLES
modernised
A series of entirely new cartoon, each with a moral
PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL
AND
A POLLARD COMEDY
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 P. M
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

To-night To-night
at the
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum Tram Terminus.
Parshuram
Parshuram
(6 parts—6000 feet)
The stirring life-history of that fiery Brahmin Warrior who destroyed all Kshatriyas on earth Twenty-one times.
Coming Shortly
VIR ABHIMANYU,
By the Star Film Co A magnificient film.
Time Daily Four shows—5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, April 28th.

Thease of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromot & corrected to 32 deg Febr In	29.827
Temperature of Air degree	86.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer "	79.1
Dew Point "	76.4
Relative humidity of Air "	7.15
Extent of cloudy sky (the w ole sky cloudy—10)	3.8
Maximum temperature of Air	93.2
Minimum do do do	83.5
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,NW,NNW,WNW.
Movement of Wind do miles	168

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 29th April, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except in the southeastern districts. Day temperature is below normal at Hissar; night temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature is in excess at Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Upper Sind and locally in Rajputana. Day temperature is below normal at Ajmer. Night temperature is in excess at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Neemuch, and about normal elsewhere. Night temperature is above the average at Rajkot and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north of the division. Night temperature is above the average at Chanda and Raipur.

The Konkan.—A few light showers have occurred in the south Konkan. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is locally above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light showers have occurred at several stations, but the amounts are less than a tenth of an inch. Skies are moderately clouded in south Hyderabad, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally above normal. Day temperature is in defect at Poona and Ahmednagar. Night temperature is below the average in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have occurred locally over the greater part of the Peninsula; but the only stations reporting appreciable rainfall are Cochin 2.30", Bellary 0.72" and Coimbatore 0.10". A few dust-storms have occurred in north Rajputana. Temperatures do not differ much from the average.

Forecast.—Thunderstorms are again likely in Malabar, the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

India telegraphic summary for the 28th April, 1922.

The western disturbance has given local rain and snow in Kashmir. Rain has also fallen locally in Assam and Coorg and at a few stations in Tenasserim, the east of the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

The Chief amounts are:—Sibsagar one and a half; Tezpur one; Silchar three; Cherrapunji eighteen; Sonamarg one; Jagdalpur and Poona a quarter.

Temperature is high from the east Punjab to Bengal.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH OF APRIL 1922.

STATION	Temp. in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall. 8 hours	Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov. to date	Departure 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	88.1	70.0	48	..	1.97	+1.32
Do. 28th	88.5	70.0	77	..	5.73	+1.86
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 28th	98.7	76.2	89	..	1.08	—1.98
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99 5	74.5	29	..	1.69	—0.09
Rawalpindi	99.1	77.6	32	..	11.80	+1.37
Lahore	105.6	79.4	27	..	1.86	—2.39
Hissar	107.7	82.1	2	..	1.23	—0.99
Ambala	106.7	79.4	12	..	2.79	—3.05
Delhi	105.2	82.0	24	..	0.85	—2.58
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	108.5	81.1	18	..	0.90	—1.14
Mainpuri	108.9	78.2	33	..	0.75	—1.95
Jhansi	104.0	80.1	17	..	1.32	—0.64
Cawnpore	107 9	85.4	24	..	2.36	—0.01
Allahabad	103.1	81.5	65	..	1.58	—0.82
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	109.7	73.4	35	..	2.60	+1.36
Karachi	86.9	77.9	83	..	1.49	—0.18
Ajmer	106.6	78.4	23	..	0.08	—1.43
Jaipur	108.3	75.2	13	..	0.32	—1.43
Kotah	110.4	80.8	11	..	0.06	—1.41
Mount Abu	91.0	74.0	15	..	0.37	—2.26
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	103.6	75.5	70	..	0	—0.55
Dwarka	89.8	81.4	87	..	0	—0.89
Veraval	87.3	81.3	89	..	0.04	—0.48
Rajkot	97.0	81.3	49	..	0	—0.51
Bhavnagar Para	1 2.9	81.8	94	..	0	—0.60
Surat	..	81.3	69	..	0	—0.45
Ahmedabad	104.2	81.5	39	..	0	—0.44
Deesa	111.5	84.1	37	..	0	—0.55
Neemuch	104.7	80.8	67	..	0.48	—0.49
Indore	105.8	80.1	54	..	0.36	—0.80
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	105.8	76.5	25	..	1.36	—0.80
Saugor	105.8	80.0	13	..	1.95	—0.53
Mosangabad	110.7	80.0	24	..	2.80	+0.75
Khandwa	111	82.1	31	..	3.30	+0.79
Akola	113.1	85.7	21	..	2.33	+0.07
Amraoti	111.6	86.7	22	..	0.58	—1.85
Nagpur	111.3	84.9	19	..	0.64	—2.62
Chanda	110.8	80.4	27	..	1.32	—2.36
Raipur	109.7	78.4	18	..	1.89	—1.07
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.	81.2	76	..	8	—0.71
Ratnagiri	91.2	81.0	70	..	0.41	—3.88
Marmugoa	93.8	80.9	71	0 06	1.78	—3 19
Karwar	92.1	81.9	68	0.09	1.84	—3.82
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.6	76.0	35	..	0.70	—0.51
Ahmednagar	102.6	71.5	68	0.09	1.09	+0.58
Poona	94.4	68.4	76	..	1.41	—0.05
Sholapur	..	..	..	0.04	7.80	+5.07
Bijapur	100.7	78.8	80	0.09	6.60	+4.88
Belgaum	90.9	69.0	78	..	7.56	+3.84
Armangabad	105.1	76.3	43	0.18	1.59	—1.13
Nizamabad (Indur)	110.9	83.1	35	0.07	3.58	+0.85
Hyderabd	106.4	81.9	48	0.05	7.10	+4.29
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalsore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calicut	92.0	81.5	80	..	5.33	—5.09
Cochin	92.1	84.7	78	2.30	15.10	+1.96
Colombo	90.5	78.4	94	..	20.98	—16.12
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.3	82.1	70	..	3.50	—4.09
Bellary	101.3	78.2	57	0.72	4.06	+1.44
Cuddapah	107.3	82.0	51	..	3.69	—1.61
Madras	95.2	81.6	69	..	9.59	—11.97
Bangalore	94.3	70.9	70	0 03	5.48	+0.99
Coimbore	98.7	78.8	66	0 10	9.88	+2.15
Trichanopoly	105 9	81.1	67	..	5.36	—3.19
Negapatam	96.8	82.2	69	..	13.04	—17.90

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Nobody is Safe

from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire extinguishes

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

have already been the means of saving many a life.

SOLE AGENTS:

LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO
HUMMAM STREET
Fort, Bombay.

GERMANY'S BEST

WHY USE

H. BURGER'S DIGESTIVE SALT.

H. Burger's Digestive Salt has won its envied place as the Nation's Health Safeguard because it is a reliable corrective for each member of the Family.

IT IS GOOD FOR CHILDREN AS WELL AS GROWN-UPS & THE LITTLE ONES LIKE ITS PLEASANT SPARKLE,

For banishing life's little ills as they arise, a tea spoonful in a glass of water early morning or at Bedtime is very efficacious. H.

BURGERS DIGESTIVE SALT QUICKLY RESTORES NORMAL HEALTH.

Sold by Chemists Stores through-out. Trade enquiries should be directed to :—

B. H. GANOO

Sole Agents for India, H. Burger's Digestive Salt, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Your Grey & White Hair will turn JET BLACK

TRY AT ONCE

Somal Hair Dye

STOCKED BY CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

—Agents Wanted.—

Somal Company,

Dept P O. Box 830, BOMBAY

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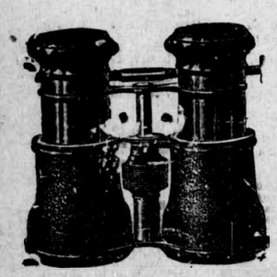

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BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 27th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	—	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—	50
" " Imports — —	—	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—		
Mid Americans Spot Fair demand	—	10 35
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels —	—	17 50
New York, 10-30 a.m. —May	—	18 07
(As known in Liverpool at —July	—	17 71
closing time.) —Oct.	—	17 75
New Orleans 9-30 a.m. —May	—	17 14
—July	—	17 14

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 27th

Months.	To-day's Price.
April	—
May	10 16
June	..
July	10 21
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	10 14
Nov.	—
Dec.	..
Jan.	10 05
Feb.	—
Mar.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 27th.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	10 16
May	10 16
June	10 14
July	10 21
August	10 19
September	10 17
Oct.	10 18
November	10 14
December	10 12
January	10 11
February	10 09
March	10 07

Tone :—Steady,

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 27th.

Months	To-day's price
April	16 10
May	16 10
June	16 25
July	16 50
Aug.	16 65
September	16 80
Oct.	16 95
Nov.	17 10
Dec.	17 15
Jan.	17 25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 27th

		To-day's Price.
M. G. Bengal Good	—	7 00
" " Fully Good	—	7 40
" " Fine	—	7 80
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	—	8 30
" " " Fully Good	—	8 70
" " " Fine	—	9 10
M. G. Broach Good	—	8 85
" " Fully Good	—	9 25
" " Fine	—	9 65
G. Scinde Good,	—	6 90
" " Fully Good	—	7 30
" " Fine	—	7 70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 27th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—	..
" " to Continent	—	4,000
Futures at New York Mar.	—	—
Futures at New York May	—	17 99
Futures at New York July	—	17 60
Futures at New York Oct.	—	17 65
Futures at New York Jan.	—	17 65
Spot Cotton at New York	—	18 15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	—	17 00
Futures at New Orleans May	—	16 86
Futures at New Orleans July	—	17 04
Fair Rio Ounce (No. 7 quality)	—	10 3 4
Demand B —	—	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined	—	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	—	67 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, April 27th.

Futures at New York	May	17 99
	July	17 60
	Oct.	17 65
	Jan.	17 65

Liverpool, April 27th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool,	May	10 16
	July	10 21
	Oct.	10 16
	Jan.	10 11

London, April 27th

Telegraphic Transfers	—	1/3 7/32 Steady
Bar Gold — —	—	2 4 13 3 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot —	—	34 1/2 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 27th

Rentes 3 per cent	—	57 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	—	34 1, 2
" " 2 months hence	—	34 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.		
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—	—
Interest day to day loans	—	2
" 7 day Market loans	—	2 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate	—	4

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

April 29.

In accordance with 21 points higher reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 477 for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May, and going down by a rupee advanced steadily to Rs. 480 on Office buying. While Brouch July/August opened at Rs. 498½ and declined to Rs. 494½. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 494½ and Rs. 497½ and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 497. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 497. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 499 and closed at Rs. 498. Fine M. G. Oomra opened at Rs. 391 for May delivery and touching Rs. 392½ declined to Rs. 388½. From this level it went up to Rs. 391 on buying by Marwari Operators and Offices. While July opened at Rs. 409 and going upto Rs. 410½ cased to Rs. 406½ remaining Rs. 409 at 4 p.m. F .G. M. G. Bengal was Rs. 354 for May and Rs. 364 for July nominal.

Our market has advanced here for the last few days and we do not look for much further advance for the present, unless the Home Markets should go higher, and that will depend a good deal on weather conditions in America.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday with a fairly Good demand from Exporters, and about 5000 bs. are reported to have changed hands.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS. (6 p.m.)

Bombay, April 29th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May,	—	480
" "	July/August,	..	498
Fully Good Bengal	May,	..	351
" "	July,	..	360
Fine Oomra ..	May,	..	390 1/2
" "	July	..	409 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 28th April 1922.

Cotton	—	12863	Bales.
Wheat	—	2924	Qrs.
Linseed	—	20128	"
Rape, etc	—	5633	"
Gingelly seed	—	1734	"
Poppyseed	—	378	"
Groundnuts	—	194	"
Castorseed	—	4539	"
Rice	—	2430	"
Myrabollams	—	331	"
Cottonseed	—	14018	"
Mowraseed	—	Nil	
Gram	—	2480	"
Jowar	—	2149	"
Masur	—	2 5	"
Barley	—	928	"
Bajra	—	1364	"
Oral	—	6219	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 29th.

Bank Telegraphic	—	1/3 1/8
Bank Demand	—	1/3 5 32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	—	1/3 3/8
Fos. Demand	—	295
American Dollars	—	361
Honkong Dollars	—	203
Shanghai	—	274
Japan	—	169 1/2
Singapor	—	184

Market Quiet,

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

NAME.	Paid up amount	Face value	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations to buy
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	400
Alliance —	100	—	Jan-Aug.	17½	280
Baroda —	50	100	Jan-July	15%	80
Imperial —	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1345
" Contributary —	125	—	"		356/4
India —	50	100	Jan-July	15%	115
Central —	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	33/8
Tata Bank —	22½	75	"	as. 10	46
Chartered Bank	£.	£.	5 Apr-Oct.	"	£. 76
Eastern —	£.	£.	10 "	"	78
Hongkong and Shanghai —	$ 125	$125	"	64%	£. 97
Mercantile Bank of India —	A £12½	"	£5 Feb-Oct.	16%	£. 22½
Bank of Morvi —	10			9%	6

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Dholka —	100	100	Mar-Sept	8½%	118
" Prantij	500	500	"	9½%	600
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	9%	100
Cent. Provinces	100	100	"	6%	83
Dhasermukh Sughat —	100	100	"	3%	85
Dhond Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	65
Khulna Bhagirghati —	100	100	"	4%	100
Larkhana —	100	100	"	4%	60
Mandhra Bhon —	90	100	Feb-Aug.	"	55
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	55
Sara Siraj-gunj —	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	59 xd
Shahkot Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	65
Sindh Light —	100	100	Jul-Jan.	11%	110
Tapt Valley —	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	505
Upper Sindh Light —	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANG'NSE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-12-4	43
Bamanka —	5	—	—	—	4
Central Mining	10	—	—	6%	324
Indian Cement	250	250	—	17½%	370
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	15	245
" Defd	40	40	"	40	1120
Shivrajpur	10	10	"	4	28

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Ah. Advance —	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	2050
Alliance cotton —	100	100	—	—	315
Appollo —	50	—	—	6	85
Birla mills —	100	—	—	—	80
By Cotton —	500	500	March	100	1100
By. Dyeing —	250	250	Mar-Sep.	88	1480
Bradbury —	250	250	—	88	1060
Bombay Industrial —	100	100	"	10	118
Century —	100	100	Mar-Sep.	44	790
Cent. India —	500	500	May-Nov.	310	4825
Colaba Land —	700	700	"	90	1210
Coorla —	100	100	Mar-Sep.	"	85
Crescent —	100	100	Mar-Sep.	50	530
Currimbhoy —	250	250	"	110	1655
David —	250	250	"	85	1485
Dawn —	250	250	Jun-Dec.		1350
E. D. Sassoon United —	75	10	"	as. 8	4/15
Edward Sassoon —	200	200	May-Nov	50	505
Elphinston —	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	135
Fazulbhoy —	250	250	"	120	1385
Framji Petit —	1000	1000	May	150	2500
Globe —	100	100	"	"	450
Gokak —	100	100	"	"	222/8
Ind. Bleaching —	100	100	"	"	200
Indore Malwa —	100	100	Apr-Oct	50	597/8
Jamshed Mfg. —	250	250	Mar-Sep.	"	335
Kastoorchand —	500	500	Mar-Sep.	50	920
Khatau —	100	100	"	"	75
Kilachand mills —	100	10	"	"	17
Kohinoor —	500	500		151/4	3385
Laxmi Cotton —	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	"	4 5% xd
Madhavrao Scindia —	100	100	"	20	302/8
Madhowji —	500	500	"	"	25
Mathuradas —	500	500	"	100	900
Maneckji Petit —	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	300	4500 xd
Mayer Sassoon —	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	215
Morarji —	1000	1000	"	250	6300 xd
New Great —	200	100	"	40	790
New City —	100	100	Apr.-Oct.	"	650
Pabaan —	250	250	"	90	875
Pearls —	250	250	"	90	1050
Phoenix —	100	100	Mar-Sep.	"	915
Premier —	100	100	"	—	110
Planet —	100	100	"	—	267/8
Presidency Mills.	125	125	"	—	5
Sassoon Cotton —	50	100	"	—	50
Shapurji —	50	100	July	25	356 4
Sholapur —	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	165 0
Simplex —	250	250	Jun-Dec.	40	8 7/8
Standard —	500	500	"	120	2500
Swan —	250	250	Oct.	150	345
Swadeshi —	500	500	Mar-Oct.	250	5400
Tata Mill —	500	500	"	—	1190 a.
Vishnu Cotton —	500	500	"	—	2050 xd

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity —	100	100	"	12½	150
Andhra Valley —	1000	1000	"	64½	725
By. Electric Supply and Tramway —	50	50	"	—	115
Tata Hydro —	1000	1000	Jan.	16	840

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock —	100	100	"	100	490 xd
B. Burma T. Corpo —	125	125	"	—	490
B. Burma N.I. —	50	125	"	—	135 pr
By. F our —	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1450 xd
Bt. Burma Pet	8s.	—	Mar-Oct.	as.6p.8	10/12
By. Steam —	250	250	Oct.	Rs. 10/5	210
Kemp & Co. —	200	—	July	20	160
Marcks —	100	—	"	12	90 pr.
New India Assur —	25	250	"	—	16/8
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	50%	350
Ollips —	40	—	July	10%	40
Port Canning —	1000	—	Sept.	50	640
Scindia Steam —	80	80	"	—	6/4
Tata Iron and Steel-Ord. —	75	75	Sept.	15	57/8
Defd —	80	80	Sept.	61/8	195
N. Ord. —	75	75	"	—	50
N. Ded —	400	400	"	—	145
Tata Oil —	100	100	"	—	47/8
Thacker Co. —	50	50	June	—	68

MONEY AND SHARE MRAKET

April 29.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-1-0.
Bars Gold forward 27-14-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27-12-6.
Bars Silver ready 93-13-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 93 13-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 93-7-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling TT 1/3 1/16.
B C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 3/32.
On London Bank's selling TT 1/3 1/8.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 11/32.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 3/16.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 7/32.
Tone of exchange Quiet Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 299.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 319.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 309.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 169½.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 164½.
London Gold ready sh. 93-3.
London Silver ready d. 34-3/8.
London Silver forward d. 34-1/2.
Ton of Silver American and Continent sold Quiet.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

America Exchange dollars 4-42 3/8.
French Exchange Frcs. 48.20.
Swiss Exchange 22.80.
Belgium Exchange 52.50.
Italian Exchange 84.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 1250.
Prague Exchange Krons. 219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57.
5 per cent War Loan 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/14.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 64.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 64.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 64.

SHARES.

After several fluctuations, Market closed steady owing to speculative purchases.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1345, India 115, Central 33/8, Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2650, Alliance 315, Apollo 85 Birla Mills 80, B. Cotton 1155, B. Dyeing 1430, Bradbury 1060, Century 795, Cent. India 4825, Colaba Land 2210, Crescent 555, Currimbhoy 1655, David 1495, Edw. Sassoon 505, Fazulbhoy 1385, Ind. Bleaching 200, Gokak 222/8, Indore Malwa 597/8, Jamshed Mfg. 535, Kastoorchand 970, Kohinoor 3385, Madhowji 500, Meyer Sassoon 315, New Great 790, Pabani 875, Phoenix 915, Shapurji 356/4, Sholapur 16500, Simplex 867/8, Swan 1045, Swadeshi 5200.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 490 x.d., B. Burma 490, B. Burma N. I. 135 pr., Bt. Burma pet 10/12 B. Tramway 115, B. Steam 210, Bundi Cement 43, Ind. Cement 270, Katni Ord 245, Katni Defd 1120, New India 16/8, Tata Iron Ord 57/8, Tata Iron Defd 195, Tata Iron N. Ord 50, Tata Iron N. Defd 145, Tata Hydro 840, Tata Oil 47/8 and Scindia Steam 6/4.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 29th. 6 p.m,

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	..67 0 0	9 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	68 0 0	9 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	..72 0 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..10 12 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..10 12 0	11 6 0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..14 2 0	14 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	..13 14 0	14 6 0
Teelseed, White 80-15	..78 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..76 0 0	...
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..74 0 0	....
Teelseed Black	..70 0 0	...
Poppyseed, White	..13 10 0	...
Groundnuts	..78 0 0	...
Jawa	...	...
Mowraseed	.. 7 0 0	...
Barley	..56 0 0	...
Castorseed	..55 0 0	...
Cotton Seeds Ready	..38 4 0	5 10 0

Forward.	Rs a. p
Wheat April-May	9 12 0
Wheat Sept	9 15 0
Linseed May	15 1 0
Linseed Sept.	15 12 0

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours estimated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	May	h. m	ft. in	May	h. m	ft. in.
M	1	m 1?' 8 / 10 6a	25 1 / 26 4	1	m 3 3? / 3 4.a	17 10 / 18 4
Tu	2	m 2 .. / 2 5 a	26 0 / 27 2	..	m 8 2 / 8 55a	16 2 / 16 7
W	3	m 2 44 / 3 44a	27 6 / 27 8	3	m 4 41 / 5 7a	16 3 / 7 9
Th.	4	m 3 .. / 4 16a	24 8 / 26 2	4	m 9 5? / 11 27a	7 11 / 9 11
F	5	m 5 17 / 5 52a	24 5 / 26 0	5	m 11 19	18 8
S	6	m 0 12 / 0 56a	27 3 / 28 5	6	m 6 17 / 8 47a	15 1 / 18 0
S	7	m 0 40 / 1 32a	27 0 / 28 2	7	m 6 5? / 7 24a	15 2 / 16 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

		Sunrise.	Sunset.
May	1 (Monday) ..	6h. 32m. ..	6h. 53m
..	2 (Tuesday) ..	6h. 31m ..	6h. 53m
..	3 (Wednesday) ..	6h. 30m. ..	6h. 54m.
..	4 (Thursday) ..	6h. 29m. ..	6h. 54m.
..	5 (Friday) ..	6h. 28m. ..	6h. 54m.
..	6 (Saturday) ..	6h. 33m. ..	6h. 53m
..	7 (Sunday) ..	6h. 33m. ..	6h 53m

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, April 5th, 11h. 15.6m. a.m.; Full Moon, 13th, 8h. 13.7m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 19th, 6h. 20.2m. a.m.; New Moon, 27th, 10h. 32.7m. a.m.

CENTRAL AND UNION BANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you kindly to publish the following in elucidation of certain statements that have appeared in some of the papers regarding the amalgamation of the Central and Union Banks, since these, as emanating from the Manager of the latter, are apt to mislead its own shareholders and to do injustice to the Central Bank.

In the course of the last two years, efforts have been made thrice by mutual friends to incorporate both the Banks for various reasons. Movements had been set on foot a number of times by the well-wishers of the Union Bank to bring about the said amalgamation, and the Central Bank had participated in them only with the object of standing by a sister institution and relieving the shareholders of their liability. About a month ago communications were revived by mutual friends in the matter. Two schemes were formulated by the Central Bank, and the following, which obviously was favourable to the Union Bank shareholders, was given due consideration :—

(1) Every 5 shares of the Union Bank, with Rs. 37½ paid up, and which are worth at their market value. Rs. 20 or less, were to be exchanged for one share of the Central Bank, with an intrinsis value of Rs. 37½, and an approximate market value of Rs. 34. Thus for a holding of every 5 Union Bank shares, the present reserved liability of Rs. 212-8-0 would have dwindled to Rs. 25 only.

(2) All the assets and liabilities of the Union Bank to be taken up by the Central Bank, after due investigation.

The Board of the Union Bank after consideration of the Scheme appointed a Committee of 4 of their members to go through it more closely. I was specially invited to attend their metting for free discussion. After a lengthy sitting, the scheme was unanimously approved, and the Committee reported accordingly to its Board. The only hitch was that whereas the Union Bank wanted to see 4 of their Directors on the Board of the Central Bank, the latter desired to have a lesser number.

I am unaware as to what transpired subsequently at the Board meeting of the Union Bank, but after the lapse of about a forthnight, I was informed by their letter of the 26th instant that they had thought it desirable to drop the scheme.

Shareholders of the Union Bank will thus see that the suggested amalgamation was certainly favourable to them, and even this day many of their big shareholders are anxious to see the scheme fructified.

No special advantages were to be gained by the Central Bank, save that its Capital, which at present stands at Rs. one crore, would have been enchanced to Rs. 1,80,00,000, and its Reserve Fund would have risen from Rs. 25 lacs to Rs. 45 lacs, maintaining thereby the existing ratio of Captital to Reserve Fund.

It is with considerable reluctance that I am constrained to give this explanation in reply to the statements, which the manager of the Union Bank has thought fit to supply to the Press.

The above explanation will clearly enable the public to judge whether the amalgamation formed the subject of empty rumours or was a concrete proposal.

I sincerely trust this ends here, since the ventilating of such questions in the Press is hardly edifying to any Banking Institution.—Yours, etc.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Managing Director.

Central Bank of India,
Bombay, 29th April, 1922.

BLUNT RAZORS Resharpened bright and keen as New. As. 8 each. New handles fitted Rs. 1-0-0 each Kropp Razors Rs. 7-8 Wilkinson Crown and W. Razor Rs. 4-8 All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, etc., stocked Surgical Instrument Repaired.

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28 Medows Street, opp. Cornaglia BOMBAY.

The Baroda Union Dyeing, B. & C. P. Co., Ltd.

(In Liquidation.)

For Mill Owners and Capitalists

The above factory for dyeing and bleaching of cloth and yarn, fitted with latest Machines German make, is for sale, or hire or running with its present liabilities. Offers invited upto 10th May 1922.

Details and Inspection on enquiry from :

its Liquidators-Palace Road. BARODA.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA SONS CO., LTD.

MEDICINES

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions

BATLIWALA'S Ague Mixture—for Influenza Malaria and all kinds of fevers. Rs. 1-2-0

BATLIWALA'S Ague Pills—for Influenza Malaria and all kinds of fevers. Rs. 1-8-0.

BATLIWALA'S Bal-Amrit—for week debilitated and rickety children and thin Adults Tonics. Rs. 1-2-0.

BATLIWALA'S (Cure All) Balm—for Headache all kinds of pains Rheumatic pains Neuralgia Sciatica, chest pain etc. As. 14.

BATLIWALA'S Diarrhœa (Cholerol) Mixture—for cholera, diarrhœa vomiting etc. Rs. 1-4

BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets—one grain and two grains 100 in a bottle Rs. 1-12 and 2-4.

BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills—for Pale faces : nervous debility and anæmic people Rs. 1-8

BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment—for ring worm, dhobies itch, and all kinds of Itches found in skin troubles. Ans

BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder—cleanses and preserves teeth in a best manner Ans. 6

Liberal discount to trade

Tel. Adr. BATLIWALA P. O. Worli BOMBAY No. 18 Worli, BOMBAY.

Out-of-the-way Places

Horlick's Malted Milk proves a veritable boon, for it is made in a moment with the addition of water only. It keeps indefinitely, and for camp life is an indispensable stand-by. It solves the milk question. It feeds the tired body and is most delicious.

At all Stores & Bazaars, in 3 sizes.

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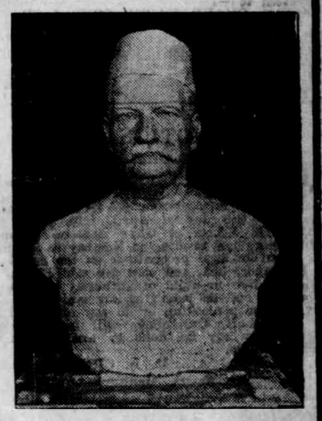

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU (For Allahabad

Mr. WAGH is now engaged in making the statues of LOKMANYA TILAK for the Poona Municipality and Bombay City.

PUNDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA *writes* :—

I have twice visited Mr. Wagh's Studio. It has given me much leasure to see the several excellent statues and busts which Mr. Wagh has made. I particularly admire the extremely good likeness which he has reproduced in the statue of the late Lokmanya Tilak and in the bus of Lord Hardinge. I consider either of these is sufficient to establish the reputation of Mr. Wagh as a sculptor of high skill. I wish Mr. Wagh every success in his profession.—*24th March*, 1922.

VINAYAK SCULPTURE STUDIO

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW MACHINERY IN STOCK FOR SALE

Ruston Hornsby Oil engines, Portable Steam engine & Boiler Pumps Flour & Oil mills, Lathes, Drilling machines. Rice hullers, Shaftings pulleys, Oils, Beltings, etc

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We undertake execution of all kinds of claim very economically, promptly and to entire satisfaction of our clients.

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Telephone No. 5287.

SPORTING NEWS.

ASSOCIATION CUP FINAL.

HUDDERSFIELD BEAT PRESTON NORTH END.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

In the final of the Association Football Cup, Huddersfield Town beat Preston Northend by one goal to nil.

DETAILS OF THE MATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

The final of the Association Football Cup was played to-day, at Chelsea. The weather was bright and 53,000 spectators assembled to see the game. The Duke of York and Prince George attended and received an enthusiastic reception. Huddersfield did most of the attacking in the first half. The Preston backs frequently miskicked and consequently provided plenty of excitement near their goal. The play of both sides suffered through over anxiety. At half-time neither side had scored. There were several fouls in the second-half and and after twenty-three minutes play Smith, the Huddersfield international outside left, was fouled just inside the penalty area. Waking the kick himself he scored a penalty goal. After this Preston improved and both goals had narrow escapes. No further score was added however.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND

LEAGUE RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

LEAGUE FIRST DIVISION.

Villa two, Oldham nil. Bradford City nil, Arsenal two; Burnley two, Everton nil; Liverpool one, West Bromwich Albion two; Manchester United one, Cardiff City one; Middlesborough four, Bolton Wanderers two; Newcastle United five, Manchester City one; Sheffield United four, Sunderland one; Tottenham Hotspur two, Blackburn Rovers one.

LEAGUE. SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley three, Notts County nil; Bristol City two, Stoke nil; Bury one, Fulham nil; Coventry City one, Crystal Palace one; Derby County four, Rotherham nil; Leicester City one, Wednesday one; Notts Forest one, Leeds United nil; Port Vale one, Bradford nil: South Shields one, Capton Orient one; West Ham United nil, Blackpool two; Wolverhampton Wanderers nil, Hull City two.

LEAGUE THIRD DIVISION NORTHERN SECTION.

Accrington three, Walsall three; Ashington two, Southport two; Grimsby three, Darlington one; Halifax five, Crewe five; Hartlepools United three, Barrow one; Rochdale nil, Chesterfield one; Stalybridge four, Wrexham one; Stockport two; Lincoln City two; Tranmere Rovers four, Nelson nil; Wigan two, Durham City nil.

LEAGUE THIRD DIVISION SOUTHERN SECTION.

Exeter nil, Aberdare one; Merthyr three, Norwich nil; Millwall two, Brighton and Hove Albion nil; Newport nil, Southampton one; Northampton two, Luton nil; Plymouth Argylle four, Queens Park Rangers nil: Portsmouth one, Reading nil; Southend three, Bristol Rovers nil; Swansea one, Brentford nil; Swindon nil, Charlton Athletic nil; Watford one, Gillingham nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen nil, Hearts one; Airdrieonians one, Queens Park one; Dundee two, Ayr nil; Clyde nil, Rangers nil; Falkirk nil, Dumbarton nil; Hibernians six, Clydebank nil; Morton one, Celtic one; Motherwell one, Albion Rovers one; Raith Rovers one, Hamilton nil; St. Mirren one, Partick Thistle two; Third Lanark two, Kilmarnock nil.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

At Thurston's Hall in Leicester Square the final of the professional billiards championship was continued. Halfway scores are Newman (holder) in play 8,001, Falkiner 6,093.

STOCK EXCHANGE WALKING COMPETITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Nineteen competitors started at seven o'clock this morning from Westminster Bridge on the annual Stock Exchange walk to Brighton. H. Rhodes won for the third year in succession, his time being 9hrs. 13min. 55sec. W. Murrane was second in 9hrs. 24min. 56sec. and H. St. George Taylor was third in 9 hrs. 44min 56sec.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS RACE.

RESULTS IN WIN FOR SILVER URN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

The following is the result of the One Thousand Guineas race.

Silver Urn-first.

Soubri quet-second.

Golden Corn-third.

DETAILS OF THE RACE.

Adulation was ridden by Frank Bullock, Lattice by Spear and Stupidity by Lane. Encore who was ridden by Wragg and Napouli who was ridden by Beray were also among the starters. Bess of Hardwick did not run, otherwise, the runners were identical with probable starters. Fording, Bridge and Andyemene were delayed at the start and the latter was left at the post. Silver Urn and Golden Corn led from Stupidity, Idumea, Catspaw and Leigh-on-Tor to bushes. In Abingdon Bottom Golden Corn weakened, Silver Urn winning easily. Indulgence was fourth. The time was one minute forty seconds.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BEATEN AT LACROSSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDN, April 28.

New York.—Princeton University has defeated the Oxford and Cambridge team at Lacrosse.

PHILIPPINE'S TEAM WITHDRAWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Manila.—The Philippines team has withdrawn from the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup competition owing to the decision of the Lawn Tennis Association that the first two preliminary rounds shall be played in Europe.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN RACE-HORSES.

Much sympathy is extended to that popular sporting spirit "Mr. Vernon" of Bombay in the loss he has sustained by the recent death of two of his string. These two were Fleurbeaux and Pine Tree. Both were well-known performers and had more than once done credit to "Mr. Vernon" at Bombay, Poona and elsewhere. It is understood that the horses were insured for Rs. 6,000 in each case.

"MALAVIYA" BOTANY MEDAL.

Accepting the generous offer of Dr. Birbal Sahni, M.A., D.S., University Professor of Botany, Lucknow University, the Benares Hindu University has decided to award annually a gold medal of the value of the current rate of interest on Rs. 1,000 per year to be called "The Malaviya Medal", to the successful B.Sc., candidate who tops the test in Botany, obtaining at least Second Class honours in that subject and who intends to continue his advanced course of studies in Botany in the University. The medal will be awarded from the year 1922.

INDIAN STUDENTS NOT ALLOWED TO GO TO U. S.

ACTION BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES

Protest against the holding in England of forty Hindoo students bound for the United States on the excuse that the American quota had already been filled, and the opposition to the entrance of students in large numbers in other parts of the British possessions was voiced at a meeting of the Hindoestan Association at the West Side Y. M. C. A. yesterday (Feb. 5 1922.)

Pursuant to a resolution, adopted by the association, Chairman Ramdall D. Surry, to-day sent to the British ambassador at Washington and the steamship companies, an appeal for the stranded students.

At the meeting also a message from Mahatma K. Gandhi, leader of the "civil disobedience" party in India, to the association, which is made up mostly of Hindoo students at the western universities and colleges, was read.

Leaders at the meeting included K. M. Maitra, president of the association, a graduate of the University of Chicago; H. K. Rakhit, graduate of the Universities of Wisconsin and California, and editor of the Hindoostani Student, the official publication, at Urbana, Ill.; V. R. Ranade, a student at Armour Institute, secretary; Mr. Surry, R. B. Bhatodekar, assistant secretary and Srji. Basudee, who promoted the resolution.

Mr. Basudeb quoted from a statement of the assistant commissioner general of immigration of the United States that the holding of the students in England on the ground that America did not want them was without grounds.

"This meeting of the association protests this gross misrepresentation of immigration laws as applicable to the Hindoo students and requests the chairman to communicate with the steamship companies and others interested to correct this misrepresentation."—"Chicago Evening American."

BARSI COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the above-named society was held at Barsi on the 22nd ultimo. (April) under the presidency of Mr. R. M. Sane. The proceedings commenced with the reading of the report which showed that the society has been in a flourishing condition. The total share capital of the society is Rs. 35,500 and fixed and current deposits with the Society during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,83,921 and odd. The net profits of the society came to be Rs. 5,943 and odd. The dealing of the Society during the year show an increase of about Rupees one lakh and a half over those of the previous year. The special Auditor and the Registrar have testified to the round and efficient working of the society. The report having been adopted office-bearers for the next year were elected.

The president of the meeting then spoke. He was sorry, he said, to find that after 16 years of working there still were some members who had not understood the principles underlying the works of such societies and what he deplored most was not so much the ignorance of the masses as their apathy and unwillingness even to listen to what might be forced on their ears with a view to make them understand things in their proper light. This made the speaker a little despondent; nevertheless he had made up his mind to persevere in his chosen work till the end of his life.

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

THE CHARKA.

ITS ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE.

In the couse of a representation to the Government of Bombay, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala says:—

In every civilized country, the State helps directly as well as indirectly towards the advancement of its national industries. That this country is suffering sadly in that respect needs no special mention. I am not here to press for any legislative enactment, but I am here to carry home to Government that there is an unwritten law which is above all law, and the destinies of a nation are shaped by its guiding hand rather than by any man-made law.

The condition of those who are poor in our country is decidedly pitiable. That they have barely anything with which to clothe themselves, that they have no food in their granaries, that their homes are unfit for human habitation, and that they have no provision for the morrow are facts no one can gainsay. Those living in the town are somehow able to keep body and soul together, but those toiling millions, who live in the villafes and till the fields and grow corn to feed the vast Indian humanity, have the direst time of it. I have been a villager and venture to say that the Bhills, Kolis, Kunbis, and all who are ranked in the class of Kali Paraj—those untouchables, the Pariahs of Indian society can hardly be termed human beings, being reduced to a wretched state by poverty. At present their main industry is agriculture in which too they are dependent upon the Sahukar class. When free from that they have nothing to devote their time to. The women folk have not enough work and can spare much time at home to engage themselves in useful industry in seasons when the men have to go out and work. There is a large fund of human energy daily being wasted which, by more careful handling can be turned into use ultimately, helping them out of their state of poverty. If the State can help them in a way which I beg to suggest in the following lines I hold, it will have really entitled itself to the claims of being the *mabap* of the poor in the land.

When the crops fail, the picture that may be raised before our eyes baffles all our conception. There must be some tangible living good done to the people derivable from their own physical efforts. We then come to the question of revival of cottage industries which the Government will in all earnestness take up. There is a large field for work in that direction. Barring Mr. Gandhi's political views there is much in his social campaign that ought to prove acceptable to Government. His idea of reviving the *Charkha* in every cottage needs a very sympathetic attention from the Government. It is a small and cheap instrument and easily workable and can sufficiently feed a poor house if regularly worked. It is rapidly coming into vogue, but I do not like such a helpful machine as it happens more commonly among the masses, to carry with it a political meaning. There is a commendable effort made by certain parties to popularise the *Charkha*, but they impart to it a political glamour which likely takes away the more helpful spirit of honest gain from it. The *Charkha* needs to be revolved with an industrial motive at the back. Then there is a greater likelihood of this sort of cottage industry taking its permanent roots in the land to the lasting good of the people. I believe the Government is convinced of the utility of the spinning-wheel and may have come to the conclusion that it is a cheap sort of industry deserving to be encouraged. I beg to suggest therefore, that Government should think of introducing the spinning-wheel by creating facilities for the same, into every poor cottage and thus earn the blessings of millions that die of starvation every year. Government has its Industrial Department through which it may be convenient to move. If Government need the help of the people in popularising the industry I volunteer to secure the help needed. I believe that unless the more powerful machinery of Government moves to bring about tangible results popular efforts are at a discount.

Government has every power to help it thrive by opening workhouses where the wheel may turn, by arranging to collect, distribute and weave the spun yarn, and by cheapening the material as turned out so as to enlarge the sale. It might as well create village committees to look after and arrange other details pertaining to the industry.

Thus, Government will, while helping the people to live ensure them a way to rapid prosperity, independence of living, and also will advance the claim to its being in the country for the country's good. Unhappily, it is just now passing through a crisis such as it never passed through since its establishment on the Indian soil. **It needs just now to get back its past confidence and nothing could be better than proving to the people that it is here for India's own material, moral and political welfare.** I have a large faith in the British Administration and even in its darkest days have believed that its good sense will dominate sooner or later. May I then hope that my representation will be received in the same humanitarian spirit as it is written in and Government will see its way to adopt the suggestion made therein in the common interest of all.

D'ANNUNZIO AS RED ?

The Rome correspondent of the "Daily Herald" writes:—News that d'Annunzio has just held a private conference with Gino Baldesi, the Labour leader, has made quite a sensation.

It is surmised that an alliance may be formed shortly between d'Annunzio's legionaries and the workers to fight reaction. In that event the workers will gain a powerful ally, for the poet's prestige in Italy is great.

I understand that d'Annunzio will launch within the next few days, in view of the Genoa Conference, a manifesto in which Italians may learn that their greatest living poet and national hero has turned a Bolshevik.

LEAGUE FOR COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES

REPORT OF WORK DONE

The fourth Annual Meeting of the League for Combating Venereal Diseases was held on Friday evening in the Hall of the Bombay Sanitary Association Princess Street, Mr. H. B. Clayton presiding.

Dr. J. E. Sandilands Honorary Secretary of the League submitted the Annual Report with a few remarks on the usefulness of anti-venereal campaigns. He said their first measure against this fell disease was their anti-venereal dispensary situated at 66, Lamington Road, which was doing excellent work and he pointed out the fact that the dispensary report which was under consideration besides being a repository of valuable information on the subject showed very satisfactory attendance and treatment.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Dr. J. A. D'Souza then presented the Annual Report of the League and the Statement of accounts. The report of the Secretaries stated:—

Till the end of the last year as stated in our report our attention was rivetted upon what, in the aims and objects of the League was considered as the first line of offensive against our foe viz.: the provision of greater facilities for the treatment of Venereal Disease on the best of modern scientific lines.

During the year under report we have extended the scope of our activities. We have taken in hand and are carrying through, as vigorously as our funds permit, two more of the aims and objects of the League. For this purpose two compaigns have been instituted: the *Propaganda* and the *Prevalence*. The propaganda compaign consists on the one hand of lectures by eminent Physicians and laymen to the public of Bombay and on the other of what we have styled "small homely talks" to selected and suitable audiences at one or other of some of the public institutions of Bombay. It is gratifying to have to state that both forms of lectures are highly appreciated. All the lectures were well attended.

In all warfare the pushing on of the first line is important but the upkeep of the lines of communication is even more important. We have stated that thanks to the campaigns, our first line is now fairly advanced but the upkeep of the lines of communications in the form that it ought to take of proportionately increasing funds to meet the increasing expenditure, makes us feel disconcerted to an appreciable extent. We feel we have been harping sufficiently often on the indifference towards and the aloofness from the interests of the League, of the employers of labour, despite the fact that the League has returned and is returning with unfailing regularity diseased units of labour fit for duty by the thousand."

ANTI-VENEREAL DISPENSARY.

The Medical Officer of the League Dr. Socrates Noronha in his report on the work done at the anti-venereal dispensary gives a great amount of information regarding venereal diseases in Bombay and substantiates his statements with extensive tables with elucidative figures. There is a wealth of information in this report which can very well form a chapter on the social evils of Bombay. 1518 patients were registered during the year in the dispensary under his charges, a number that shows a decided increase over those of past years and suggests a gradual awakening of the people of Bombay to the evil efforts of venereal diseases due to a great extent to the propaganda campaign started early this year.

"There is one deterrent factor in our campaign against venereal diseases which must be eliminated if concerted and closely allied attempts at combating these diseases are to have any effects: *the quacks of the city!* In all my previous reports I have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Committee to these traffickers, but this year I feel that this trade has reached its zenith and is being plied with an incredible amount of boldness and lack of any sense of responsibility. The army of *Salvarsan injection givers* has increased to an enormous extent and with it, the disastrous consequences of the crude methods employed by these unscrupulous individuals.

Regarding infections among men in and out of wedlock.

48 per cent. of the infected males were married.

42 per cent. of the male admissions were young unmarried men in the prime of life.

10 per cent of the male admissions were recently married young men infected before their marriage.

SOURCES OF INFECTION.

With reference to sources of infection:—

75 per cent. of the male patients were infected in brothels.

15 per cent. were infected by amateur prostitutes: shop girls, servant girls, etc.

50 per cent. of female patients were married women infected by their husbands.

The brothels in Bombay are being dealt with by a Prostitution Committee appointed recently by Government to advise on this question. Any measures suggested by this Committee, if they only aim at suppressing, regulating or penalising commercialised vice, will not serve our ends to any appreciable extent because our campaign aims at eradicating venereal diseases and preventing their transmission. This is a desideratum that can only be attained by means of anti-venereal legislation specially in face of the fact that there is an ambulant source of infection among the amateur prostitutes together with the fixed source found in brothels. Even if the Prostitution Committee could do what is absolutely impossible, if they could to-night shut up every diseased and infectious woman, there would again be tomorrow an equal number of diseased and infected women because the infected men had not been shut up as well.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Attached to the M. O.'s report Dr. Myrtle Machado, Lady Physician of the League presents a report of the work done by her in the female Department of the Dispensary from which we give the following remarks on Ante-natal Infant Welfare: The toll which venereal diseases levy on infant life and health is enormous everywhere, and in every civilised country these innocent mites have a right to demand their being saved in the ante-natal stage when Science is now able to assist nature in securing this ideal.

The rate of still-births in Bombay is 80 per 1000 live births. That is to say that 18,3 babes are born dead in this city every year. I have calculated in my experience that 20 per cent. of all still-births are due to syphilis, (prolonged labour being responsible for 25 per cent., toxaemias, etc., being responsible for the rest).

The Infantile mortality in Bombay (children under one year) is 552 per 1000 live births and out of this number 81 per cent die within four weeks of birth due to congenital debility and prematurity. These figures meant that in every 1000 babies born, approximately about 442 die when they are under one month. How many of these deaths are caused by symphilis? I would not be over estimating facts if I said that, were investigations carried out, the percentage would stand somewhere at 30. And again, how many out of the remaining number that escape death before four weeks and die within one year of life do not succumb to leutic infection?

Persistent efforts are being made in Bombay to reduce infantile mortality. In face of the above figures I think no infant welfare organisation can see any chances of reducing this mortality without including in its scheme measures life hospital accomodation for ante-natal car of infected mothers, supervision by health visitors of pregnant women to discover previous history of still births and diseased offspring and their treatment by modern anti-venereal methods, confidential notifications of miscarriages, still births and, early infant death due to venereal diseases, marriage health certificates, etc., etc."

On the motion of Khan Bahadur Dr. Choksi seconded by Dr. J. Caiens the report was adopted.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman in dissolving the meeting said he stood among them as a layman and he did not propose passing remarks on a technical subject. He spoke, however, as a layman that any man or woman who suffered from venereal disease had a chance to be a useful citizen, if proper treatment was taken in time. The League had in this connection done very splendid work. He believed in propaganda work, viz. to tell the public that they had a dispensary at Lamington Road which was doing excellent work to combat this fell disease. It was a cruel admission for a city like Bombay to make that 50 per cents of the female patients were married women infected by their husbands, but there were facts which required publicity and he hoped the League will try to give relief and knowledge to the public and thus eradicate this disease from the city.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

"PUT THE MODERATES & ENGLISHMEN AT EASE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mahatma Gandhi says "Put the Moderates and Englishmen at ease." But it is a puzzle how; because they will not be put at ease, unless the N. C. O. movement is dead and decently or indecently buried. The crux of the N. C. O. movement is Swadeshi and Khadi. But the Gandhi cap acts on an Englishman like the proverbial red rag on a mad bull.

Should Indians go so far as to discard Swadeshi and Khadi to put these supersensitive people at ease or allow them to be annoyed in spite of Mahatma Gandhi's almost last injunction?

Regarding the effect of a white cap on our Moderate countrymen, I need not dilate here. They are all so well-known to your readers.

I should therefore be very much obliged if you or any of your numerous readers will kindly answer this dilemma. If we have to put Mahatma Gandhi at ease in his self-imposed imprisonment, we have to put on Khadi. And if we have to put the Moderates and Englishmen at ease we have to discard Swadeshi and Khadi but at the same time give the utmost pain to our imprisoned Leader, whose last injunction is that we should push on his constructive programme with clock-work regularity and the speed of the Punjab express.—Yours, etc.,

B. G. SARMA.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

BULLETIN NO. 2.

As announced already, the Conference will take place on the 6th and 7th May at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall (opposite the Prince of Wales Museum). On the 6th, the Conference will assemble at 1-30 p.m. and on the 7th at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

2. More than 140 persons have joined the Reception Committee of the Conference.

3. Those who declare themselves in agreement with the objects of the National Liberal Federation, sign the declaration form (which may be had on application to the Secretaries) and pay the prescribed fee can join the Conference as delegates.

4. The fee of the membership of the Reception Committee is Rs. 10 and that of the delegate is Rs. 3 only.

5. Those who are in sympathy with the objects of the Conference may be admitted as Visitors on application being made to the Secretaries of the Conference.

6. Any further information can be had from from the Secretaries of the Conference, Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, Bombay.

HELP NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

SITAR SPECIALIST'S PERFORMANCE

The attention of readers of the "Chronicle" is directed to the advertisement that appears in this issue (on page 10) with regard to the musical performance which is to be given at the Excelsior Theatre by the well-known Indian musician Barhat Ullah Khan, who is a Sitar specialist and is the pupil of Mia Amratsen Rahimsen of Jaipur, a scion of the family of the famous singer of Akbar's Court, Tansen Barkat Ullah Khan, it is said, has never before given a public entertainment, but has been persuaded to give his first performance on Sitar, his favourite instrument, to the appreciative public of Bombay and he has agreed to do so on the understanding that the proceeds will be given to the funds of National movement.

The title of "Aftab-e-Sitar" ("the Sun of Sitar") has been awarded him by the Mysore Durbar in view of the Master's unique mastery over the instrument. He holds high testimonials from the late Lord Kitchner, and other high officials and Princes.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Delta" with mails of April 13, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3.46 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 5.

First L.B. and C.Sc. Examination Results, University Hall, 5 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

VINCHOORKAR.—At Vinchur on Wednesday 12th April 1922, Shrimant Soubhagyavati Taisahib, wife of Sardar Narayanrao Ganapatrao alias Bhayyasahib Vinchoorkar, B.A., of Nasik.

C12876

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Bharat Sevak Natya Mandal of Thana will stage "Potayache Banda" in aid of the Bombay Tramway Union to-day (Monday) at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, at 8 p.m., under the presidentship of Mr. Joseph Baptista.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the above Institute a programme of a religious sermon in honour of the Shiva-Jayanti Utsava was arranged on Friday the 28th instant at 7 p.m. in the Compound of the Institute. The sermon delivered by Mr. Ghate proved a very interesting and instructive one, as the preacher recited some of the best historical ballads, inspiring the audience with the high sense of patriotism and fidelity towards their masters. This function was largely attended by the working class of people.

A LOST RAILWAY PASS.

Mr. G. A. Turkhad, c/o. The Imperial Bank of India, Fort, has forwarded to this office a Railway Pass, No. 8420 issued in the name of Mr. P. R. Rajan Gopal for one month ending 3rd May 1922, from Currey Road, and Bombay of the G. I. P. Railway, 3rd class which was found by him near the Victoria Terminus. If the owner calls at this office, the Pass will be handed over to him.

NAVJOT CEREMOY & SOCIAL GATHERING

A pleasing function came off on Sunday evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, on the occasion of the Navjot ceremony, (or the ceremony of the investiture of Pairsi sacred thread and shirt) of Miss Khorshed and Miss Mehra Phirozsha S. Guzder. A large gathering, including a number of non-Parsis, was present who witnessed the variety programme presented, that evening, with great interest. After the prayers were sung in praise of the Almighty God and the Prophet Zoroaster, members of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture League performed gymnastic feats followed by muscle control feats, balancing of the bottles, sleights of hand and magic show, the boxing contest and the Boy Scouts' performance, all of which evoked great enthusiasm and appreciation of the audience. The pleasing dialogue between the Misses Guzder and two other girls, (who complimented the former on their entry into the Zoroastrian fold), on the significance, the import and essentials of the investing of the sacred shirt and thread, drew forth well-merited applause.

Col. Lavie spoke in eulogistic terms of the volunteers of the Parsi Battalion. Dr. Mehelasha Pavri said Col. Levy was the father of the Parsi Battalion. He then complimented the host of the evening Mr. Guzder for not only entertaining a vast gathering that evening but also the patients of the Dr. Massina's and the Parsi General Hospitals where besides sending fruits and flowers he sent them a band for the patients' entertainment. The girls of the Orphanage also received sweets or were provided with refreshments. After three cheers were raised for Col. Lavie and also for Mr. Guzder, the gathering dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

THEATRE AND CINEMA.

At the Royal Opera House on Saturday night, the Warwick Comedy Company, having returned to Bombay for a short season, presented to a large and enthusiastic audience Bernard Shaw's well known comedy "Pygmalian." This play has been given in Bombay before but it has lost none of its popularity and Mr. Edgar Warwick is to be congratulated on the success which attended his opening night. The company are staging several well-known plays during their stay here.

The honour of the evening went to Miss Gertrude Godart, who gave an admirable study of Eliza Doolittle, the Cockney flower-seller, ambitions to become a "perfect lydy". As the coarse flower girl of Covent Garden, as the embryo lady undergoing tuition at Henry Higgin's laboratory, and as the finished product, a suitable companion for a duke or marquis, Miss Godart was realistic and convincing. The part of the happy-go-lucky dustman, Alfred Doolittle, Eliza's father, was excellently portrayed by Mr. Edgar Warwick. As one of the "undeserving poor" he was quite happy and contented, but with an income of three thousand a year and caught in the entanglements of "middle class morality" he sighed for his former style of life when his great hobby was successfully "touching" other people's pockets. Mr. Dudley Howarth, as Henry Higgins, who makes himself responsible for the social uplifting of Eliza, and whose language, as Mrs. Higgins remarked, was often more suitable for a canal barge than her drawing room, was quite equal to the difficult part he had to play. Mr. Charles Bradley as the courtly Colonel Pickering, Miss Lena Flowerdew as Mrs. Higgins, made the most of their respective parts. Miss Eileen Dawn, as the housekeeper to Henry Higgins, Miss Nina Bradley as Mrs. Eynsford Hill, Mr. Tom Fenwick as Freddy Eynsford Hill, Miss Dorothy Radford as Miss Eynsford Hill, Miss Tina Gerald and Mr. Frank Wheatley as maid and bystander, respectively, all materially helped towards the success of the production.

* * * *

"Pygmalion" will be staged again to-night. "A Bill of Divorcement will be given on Tuesday night, and at the matinee and night show on Wednesday.

On Thursday and Friday nights, and at a matinee on Saturday, Somerset Maugham's great success "The Circle" will be played. On Saturday night "Brown Sugar" will be produced.

* * * *

At the Excelsior Theatre, this week, "Les Bretons" trick cyclists top the bill. They perform some new and wonderful tricks on weird cycles.

Mr. Tom Keele and Miss Wyn Ray give a popular variety turn. A Harold Lloyd comedy "From Hand to Mouth" concludes the programme.

* * * *

At the Empire Cinema, "How's Your Heart Line"? adapted from the famous novel by Gelett Burgess, will be shown during the week.

* * * *

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, May 1, 1922.

LESE-MAJESTE.

In another Eastern land, and many years ago, we knew a high British official who, when the nationalist Press was indulging in vehement abuse of him and his regime, and in utterances which in India would assuredly be termed seditious, replied to all appeals to him to curb the freedom of the Press: "It is a natural outlet. Let them be." It was a time of intense agitation; yet the Press was absolutely free; and we believe with the said high British official that it acted as a safety-valve and that its absolute freedom was the reason why the agitation did not lead to any violent outbreak. There are always imbeciles who fail to see that organised agitation is the sole alternative to violence in cases where the policy or actions of a Government have got upon a nation's nerves, and is, in fact, the very opposite of violence—people who regard the diatribes of orators and journalists against themselves as an unheard of crime, and never pause to think if they are really dangerous, or just a "natural outlet," as Lord Cromer said. We remember also the wise saying (or so it seems to us) of another high British official concerning lesser officials who were keen to try conclusions with the leaders of the agitation. He said: They think it "cheek" upon the part of any "native" to state his own opinion plainly like a man. When the opinion plainly stated is about themselves they go half mad with rage and arrogance. If we were to prosecute the people whom they want us to prosecute, it would be nominally for some transgression of the law, but really for *lese-majeste*. And as the only Majesty involved is the conceit of Mr. Smith and Captain Brown, it seems to me not worth the cost of the proceedings."

It is only natural and right that men in high positions of authority should be careful of their dignity; but when officialdom becomes so proud that any public opposition or criticism is regarded as *lese-majeste*, then a wise and strong man at the head is needed to preserve that dignity. And when the sense of dignity becomes inflamed, and has recourse to penalties in order to preserve respect, then dignity itself is really gone. We owe our readers no apology for these reflexions, nor do we think that they require much explanation. As we read over the daily record of arrests and prosecutions which we have to publish, we cannot help remembering that saying of a great administrator, and fancying that a good many of the cases which appear under various sections of the Indian Penal Code would, in our old friend's judgment, have been cases of *lese-majeste* against the bureaucratic dignity. That dignity, ever apt to take offence and alarm, has been the making of the non-cooperation movement. We could point to districts in India at this moment where the Congress and Khilafat workers are altogether non-plussed because the Magistrate, understanding the people, has refused to treat their activities as anything but normal, and has restrained the police from interference with them. Yet those wise Magistrates are not the men who have received promotion in the last few months. The men who have received promotion seem to be almost without exception those who have distinguished themselves by vigour in "repression". That is a good thing for the non-cooperators but a bad thing for the Government, for it tends to widen the gulf of misunderstanding—quite unnecessary, as we have always maintained—which exists between the people and the administration.

Outraged dignity, it seems to us, prevents the rulers from condescending to consider even for a moment the people's point of view and, what is worse, prevents them from perceiving that Mahatma Gandhi and the non-violent non-cooperators are not their enemies, nor the enemies of the British in India. Their enemies are, in very truth, the sycophants who fan the flame of injured dignity, exaggerate respect, and cry "lese-majeste" each time they see a Gandhi cap or hear a small boy call out "Bande Mataram." Outspoken opposition may be irritating, from the point of view of authority; in Eastern countries, we should say, speaking from long and fairly wide experience, it is never dangerous, in the sense in which the non-cooperation movement has been treated as dangerous by the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy, largely on account of a total misunderstanding of the attitude of the Indian people towards the visit of the Prince of Wales. In Eastern countries it is never open agitation, even though it were to aim avowedly at "independence," which is really dangerous, but the secret movement which is the product of "repression"; and those responsible for the repression of an open movement, however trying or offensive to official dignity it may be, cannot evade responsibility for the resultant danger. We have written these remarks for conscience sake, because they are true, and seem to us needed. We quite expect them to be treated as *lese-majeste*.

POLITICAL LITERATURE.

The average article in a review may be described as an attempt at presenting one side of a case and at misrepresenting the others. The review article must necessarily be partizan and one-sided. This circumstance allows those who are really ignorant to pose as thinkers of authority. Let the reader pick up any well-known review published in England. In it he is sure to find an article or two dealing with Eastern affairs and he will almost invariably find these articles full of the wildest generalizations. But what is most distinctive of the modern review article of a type is its cowardice. There are not many writers on Eastern topics to-day who dare be logical—not many who see that two and two make four. Instead, they will examine each figure "Two" separately and with apparent interest. They will consider them apart and even go so far as to analyse each as being compounded one and one. But that two and two make four is a thought to which they dare not allow their minds to dart. In the April "Fortnightly Review" there are several articles discussing Eastern questions. One debates the "Passing of the Indian Civil Service" and the author is Mr. Stanley Rice. It is an article which leads nowhere; whenever the author's thought processes seem tempted to progress towards some very obvious deductions and conclusions he pauses—hesitates, and diverts his attention to some other aspect of his theme. Thus, at one stage of his discussion he comes perilously near to arriving at an honest conclusion. He declares that, "paradoxical as it sounds, the Civil Service is working, and has always worked, for its own abolition."

That is an assertion we can all comprehend. Granting that the high-falutin talk of the White Man's Burden is not *all* cant, the White Man must bear that burden to a definite goal. Arrived there, he discharges his burden. He has usually been well paid for carrying it. His work is done. So with the Indian Civil Service—its mission has always been trumpeted abroad as a civilizing one. We have also heard many fanfares exalting the almost godlike efficiency and zeal of the Service in that mission. It follows then that the mission must have made some progress in all these decades. It follows also that the time may well be at hand when the mission will be recognised as accomplished. But what does Mr. Stanley Rice say? He begs the world to "arrest the forces that tend to destroy the Service." He adjures the world "*at least* to retard the progress of these forces." But surely the greatest force—and indeed the only one likely to succeed—operating towards the demise of the Bureaucracy must be that Bureaucracy's very efficiency and zeal in its great educating and liberalizing mission. Is the world to arrest this force—retard its progress? Those millions of Indian people who oppose the Reforms do so because they allege that the Reforms seek to do precisely as Mr. Stanley Rice enjoins. It is as though Brigadier-General Bruce were to stop short a day's climb from the summit of Everest because—he did not wish his journey accomplished too soon! If we can conceive of an explorer becoming so enamoured of a jolly journey that he hates the thought of "getting there," we have a conception of the Indian Civil Service as depicted by Mr. Rice. But this conception conflicts with earlier propaganda. The Service was shown us as something of a high-souled explorer toiling manfully with eyes ever fixed upon the distant goal and nothing in his heart but a selfless desire to bear his burden safely to his journey's end. It was natural then to conclude that when the goal was reached the Service would be overjoyed to rest from toil and to relinquish its burden—its heart filled with a great relief and the glad sense of noble work nobly completed. Indeed, if half of the panegyrics to which, from Kipling to Montagu, the Service has been treated are true we might have been forgiven for making an even greater blunder—for imagining that the Service held virtue to be its own reward.

Another interestingly hesitating article in the "Fortnightly Review" is Kenneth Ledward's discussion of "The question of the Caliphate." Mr. Ledward urges that the Osmanlis have proved themselves unworthy to hold the title of "Emir-ul-Mumenin." This is a debatable assertion whose good faith and sincerity may be gauged by the remarkable conclusions at which this "authority" arrives. He scans the Orient for a successor to the Khilafat. There is Ibn Saud, Sultan of Nejd, and Amanulla Khan, Amir of Afghanistan—both comparatively independent rulers. Also, there is "King" Hussein of Mecca—the vassal of the British Foreign Office. It follows then that the latter must be Khalifa in place of the Sultan of Turkey. The reason that is not given is that the "King" of the Hedjaz is in the pay and under the thumb of Mr. Winston Churchill and therefore, according to certain Christian Imperialist views, is obviously the most suitable temporal Protector of Islam. What, we are told, however, is that Ibn Saud is a fanatical Wahabi while Kabul lies too far from the Holy Places to admit of Amir Amanulla's "claims!" As a matter of fact all the world of Islam knows that Amir Amanulla Khan has put forward no "claims" to the Khilafat. Others (and these were *not* Muslims, or even Orientals) have, it is true, suggested that a certain Great Power would support such claims (for a consideration) if Amanulla cared to advance them. This suggestion was promptly turned down by the Amir of Afghanistan who is as loyal in his allegiance to the Sultan-Khalifa as any Muslim in the world. But what shall we say of the hypocrisy which prompts an "authority" unctuously to suggest that a puppet ruler be accepted by the Muslim world as their Protector? This hypocrisy is characteristic of too much of political literature to-day—especially when that literature preaches a gospel of Imperialism.

Notes of the Day

The Political Prisoners.

We have received from Syed Ahmed Edris, Secretary of the Disctrict Khilafat Committee, Surat, the following communication as to the treatment of the political prisoners in Sabarmati Jail, including Maulana Huseyn Ahmed Sahib:—

The political prisoners were, till lately treated as such, and were given sufficient bedding, writing materials, etc., and lights at night time. But the Christianly benevolent and civilised Government of Sir George Lloyd, supported by its God-fearing and law-abiding members and Ministers, who claim to be the representatives of the people and to be enjoying the Dominion Home Rule status, is reported to have been pleased to order that the political prisoners be treated as common ones, and thereupon the Jail authorities have taken away extra-bedding, writing materials, etc., and stopped supply of lights.

There are four Muslim prisoners (including the Maulana) and this *Ban* would be considered by them to be a *Boon* from the just and humane Government, intended to facilitate the worship of the Almighty Lord by the Muslim prisoners during the holy month of Ramzan. May God the Merciful give them fortitude to bear this and all other hardships, grant us patience to receive all such agonies cheerfully, and may He light the light of humanity and justice in the hearts of those followers of Hazrat Jesus, who was an image of humanity and humility, whom intoxication of power and lust of materialism is leading astray from the path of the Lord. Amen.

SYED AHMED EDRUS.
Khilafat Office,
Surat, 20-4-1922.

"Un-English."

We ourselves have been shocked lately—and we must add, till lately incredulous—at the reports that political prisoners were being treated as ordinary prisoners in the Bombay Presidency which we have regarded in the past, and often praised, as possessing a more enlightened Government than any other part of India. No enlightened Government has ever treated political prisoners as ordinary prisoners, though there may be nothing in the actual law to prevent its doing so. And we know that in this case, if what we hear is true, the urgent counsel or instructions of the India Office must have been deliberately flouted by the Bombay Government. After all, as may be seen from the letter of Syed Edris, the end for which the custom of the civilised world is being broken can be nothing great, it is only to make men who are at the mercy of the Government of which they have assailed the dignity, feel uncomfortable. The whole thing has a look of petty despotism which is utterly un-English.

Work v. Words.

We are receiving a considerable number of letters in connection with the correspondence started in our columns by one J. K. M. A few of the letters we shall publish, but the majority we cannot possibly hope to publish because they are so numerous and merely reiterate the points which other correspondents, and we ourselves, have made already. There is not among this multitude of the unpublished (we believe we are correct in saying) one which differs seriously from the point of view of "The Chronicle." One correspondent who signs himself "Outspoken" roundly charges the Maharastrian intellectuals with an unfair attempt to "domineer over the country, the leaders of the first magnitude being in jail." He requests every right-thinking man to realise the responsibility involved in an attempt to change the Congress programme, which is bound to fail. And he concludes with the shrewd remark that if the clamour has been raised to shirk the responsibility for work, that purpose has been achieved so far as the delinquents are concerned. We think "Outspoken" is too hard upon the Maharastrian Malcontents. It is not easy for a group of "intellectuals" to accept a spiritual leader or a programme which does not allow them to indulge in intellectual gymnastics. It is only fair to recollect that nearly all European politicians, faced with Mahatma's programme, would behave exactly like the Maharastrian intellectuals, who have been brought up in the European school of politics. We admire the National Congress from Nagpur onward, because it gave up talking then and took to work. But we know there must be a considerable number of men in India who look back with longing to the days before Nagpur, when the Congress after holding a transcendent feast of words dispersed and did nothing as a body for the rest of the year; its members who wished to do something in that interval being forced to cooperate with the Government, which cooperation sometimes led to profit and preferment. Ah, the good old days! In those days at was possible for an intellectual to serve both God and Mammon, so it seemed; but now it is no longer possible. The ways of service are distinct, though not of necessity, (at this point we almost touch agreement with the intellectuals") opposed. The Non-Cooperation movement is or ought to be competing with the Government in all endeavours for the nation's good, and where it beats the Government Swaraj will be attained. The same energies which our "intellectual" friends wish to expend on speeches in the Councils, would be better spent on spinning or on digging up the ground or hammering iron, or, if that seems too hard, on edifying their own neighbourhood and surroundings into a little model of what India under Swaraj ought to be. Or so it seems to us.

The Black Man's Burden.

It will be recalled that when the leader of the "natives" of Kenya, Mr. Thuku, was arrested, there were not found wanting enemies of both Indians and "natives" to suggest that the former were the instigators of the unrest among the latter. The following questions asked in the Commons give the lie direct to this mischievous suggestion:—

Colonel Wedgwood (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could give the House any information as to the reasons for the arrest of Thuku, in Kenya Colony, and as to the circumstances which occurred in connexion with that arrest.

Mr. Wood, Under-Secretary for the Colonies (Ripon, C.U.), who replied, said,—I have no information beyond what has been published. The Governor has promised a dispatch, and when I have received it I will consider what further announcement can be made.

Colonel Wedgwood.—Would the hon. gentleman ask the Governor what it was that Thuku was advocating which brought him into trouble with the police? Mr. Wood.—We have asked the Governor to send a full report of the whole proceedings. It would, obviously, include the reasons for the origin of the trouble. Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck (Nottingham, C. U.)—Will the hon. gentleman consider the necessity of setting up a committee of inquiry into the whole question of native unrest in Kenya? Mr. Wood.—I have no reason to think that that is necessary. The noble lord is quite mistaken if he infers from this unfortunate episode that there has been any native unrest in Kenya. Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck—Is the hon. gentleman aware that there is serious, and very well grounded, native unrest, because no native has any legal title to land in Kenya? Mr. Wood.—I have no knowledge to that effect, and I strongly deprecate the suggestion that there is any discontent in Kenya. (Hear, hear.)

The root cause of the "Native" unrest is ruthless economic exploitation by the whites—a point which is emphasised by the following comments of the "Nation and Athenaeum":—

"Behind this unrest lies a deplorable economic situation. There is a famine in Kenya, which is, like the Volga region, a rich country with a capricious rainfall. To use Mr. Chamberlain's phrase about Russia, here also "human folly" has aggravated the course of nature. The policy of building up a white colony on the basis of confiscated lands, and labour which, if not exactly "forced," is at least "induced" to serve the white immigrants has worked ruinously. The population has fallen under our rule by a sixth, some say a quarter. Yet Kenya is largely empty, with millions of acres of untilled land. A poll tax of 16s. is used to drive the natives to accept a day wage of 4d. on the plantations. All the resources and policy of the colony are used to promote the agriculture of the white colonists, and the development of native agriculture is neglected or even discouraged. There is a case here for very stringent and impartial inquiry."

Such is the black man's burden—thanks to the manner in which the white man has discharged his self-appointed task of "trusteeship!"

Our Wrongs.

A correspondent has been moved to poetry—apparently by Repression. Now, we will grant that the Government's policy is a thing not easily understood, and confusing. But we cannot concede this fact as extenuating our correspondent's effort. Not even Martial Law should provoke indignation so wildly incoherent as what he describes as a poetic elucidation of "Our Rights"—the title of the piece. We quote:—

I pride not of my glorious sound,
Nor heaven's beauty ever found;
Experienced worldly joys profound,
And mis'ries under lieing ground.
Are not these wordly waves so high,
Raise human, creatures to the sky?
And leave then off from hands combined
With mocking mouths and joking eyes?
So joys are up and mis'ries down,
The first as ice the next as stone;
And each of them fight—day and night,
Alas! oh men! are these your rights?

We turn speechlessly from this to the hallowing thought that Mahatma Gandhi was a journalist—an Editor. He must have suffered too. And yet he preached his gospel of non-violence in thought, word and deed. But we are only human and so we beg this poet to desist. And should the divine afflatus produce another explosion we solemnly adjure him to send the result by post. Should he call personally with it, the effort of self-restraint imposed on us will probably induce a most unedifying—but why be explicit?

IRISH CONFERENCE.

PEACE PROSPECTS WRECKED.

DE VALERA'S DEMAND FOR POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

The Irish Peace Conference has apparently been wrecked on Mr. Devalera's demand for further postponement of the elections. Mr. Collins and Mr. Griffith have issued a statement saying the opposition refused to make or accept any proposals based on a plebiscite within a month and an election in June including an offer to hold a second election based on adult suffrage for acceptance, rejection or amendment of the constitution. The statement concludes by declaring that Government will discharge the duty of seeing that the people who have sovereign authority shall be free to vote approval or disapproval of the Treaty. All the members of the Conference have signed a statement expressing horror at the recent murders in County Cork and urging the duty of all citizens to prevent similar crimes.

PEACE CONFERENCE BREAKS DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

London.—The Peace Conference between pro-Treaty and anti-Treaty delegates finally broke down in Dublin to-day.

CRIMES IN COUNTY CORK.

DAIL'S DECLARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

The Cabinet of the Dail, Eireann has issued a statement declaring that the Government will employ all their resources to bring to justice the perpetrators of recent crimes in County Cork, appealing to the citizens to assist the Government in apprehending the murderers of innocent people, and emphasising that whosoever injures his fellow citizens on account of class or creed, will be treated by the Government of Ireland as enemy of the nation.

COUNTY CORK MURDERS.

MOTIVE STILL UNKNOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

The circumstances surrounding the latest murders in County Cork are obscure. It appears that shooting occurred in night time, when armed men called at the homes of the victims in turn. Other houses in the districts were also visited, but the persons who were enquired for escaped. The motive for murders is unknown. All the victims are Protestants and the shootings are thought to be reprisals for oppression of the Catholics in Belfast. An unconfirmed rumour states that all Protestants in the Cork district have been ordered to leave.

Rev. Harbord, whose son was killed, belongs to the Irish Episcopal Church.

MORE MURDERS AT DUNMANWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 28.

London.—Further shooting of at least five prominet citizens occurred at their residences in the Ballineen and Dunmanway districts of West Cork. The Murragh Rectory was the scene of one murder, where Rev. Richard Harbord or his eldest son were victims.

DECISION OF ENGINEERING UNIONS.

NOT TO RESUME WORK ON EMPLOYERS' CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 28.

A conference representing all engineering unions apart from the Amalgamated Engineering Union, has unanimously decided to instruct its members not to resume work on Wednesday on the employers' conditions. The Amalgamated Engineering Union has similarly instructed its branches.

COAL STRIKE OUTRAGE IN U. S.

THREE MINERS KILLED BY BOMBS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Appolo Philadelphia.—The first serious outrage in connection with the coal strike occurred to-day, when three miners were killed and others badly wounded by a bomb thrown in the men's sleeping quarters at Patterson Mine.

SUEZ CANAL SHIPPING RETURNS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

The annual return of shipping issued by the Suez canal authorities shows that 8975 vessels of a total tonnage of nearly twenty-five millions used the canal in 1921, of which 2418 vessels and fifteen and a half million tons were British. The transit receipts were 14 ,000,000 francs.

GENOA.

HOPE OF GOOD RESULTS.

POPE'S LETTER TO CARDINAL GASPARRI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Rome.—The Pope has sent a letter to Cardinal Gasparri expressing his hope of good results from Genoa but regret to see how few are willing to make sacrifices for common good and cooperate for a most necessary social restoration. The Pope invites all to pray for this desirable result.

M. BARTHOU NOT TO LEAVE GENOA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 28.

Genoa.—Uncertainty again descended on Conference circles this afternoon, when M. Barthou announced his intention of going to Paris to confer with Presedent Poincare and resturning to Genoa on May 3rd. The rumours arising from this announcement were not allayed by M. Barthou's explenation that the French Delegetion could carry on the interes and thus the Conference would not be interrupted. At a subsequent meeting of the sub-committee Mr. Lloyd George impressed M. Barthou with the inconvenience of assenting himself at the present juncture and M. Barthou later announced that he had decided to remain at least for the present.

M. BARTHOU REMAINS IN GENOA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Genoa.—M. Barthou is remaining at Genoa until the completion of the work of the Sub-Committee on Russian affairs.

M, BARTHOU CONFERS WITH M. POINCARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 28.

Genoa.—M. Barthou will confer with M. Poincare in Paris to-morrow and will return to Genoa on Wednesday.

ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION OF RUSSIA.

ALLIES AND JAPAN READY TO HELP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 29.

The preamble of the draft reply to the Russian Delegation while emphasising that the economic reconstruction of Russia must occur from within, foreshadows an aid from outside as soon as the necessary guarantees are forthcoming. The note dwells on the restoration of Russian agriculture, mines and industry and on the necessity of supplying machintry of all kinds and alludes to the establishment of an International consortium with a capital of twenty million sterling for the reconstruction purposes with the possibility of an increase. Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan, adds the note, are prepared to subscribe capital in addition to cooperating in the restoration of industry.

RUSSIAN SUB-COMMITTEE CONCLUDES DISCUSSION.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PROPOSALS REFERRED TO DRAFTING COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 28.

The subcommission on Russian affairs at Genoa has concluded its discussion and referred the French and British proposals to the drafting committee for the purpose of assimilation and unification. The British plan is not yet published, but a Paris message states that reports from Genoa show that the French memorandum favours international consortium with the object of financing reconstruction and the formation of a company to rehabilitate rolling stock. It demands guarantees for foreign companies undertaking industrial reform and that the Soviet shall acknowledge all debts to creditors and grant facilities for payment.

RUSSIAN WAR DEBTS,

VIEWS OF M. BARTHOU AND L. GEORGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 30.

Paris.—According to a despatch from Genoa M. Barthou, explaining the French point of view, as to the projected arrangement in regard to the Russian war debts, at a meeting of the Sub-Committee on Russian affairs, stated that the recognition asked from the Soviets was entirely in conformity with the resolutions adopted by the Allies at Cannes. The French Delegation undertook to recommend to Parliament the adoption of a moratorium in favour of Russia.

Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that Great Britain's interest on Russian debts was fifteen times greater than France's. The writing down of debts had always been admitted in the Anglo-French conversations, and now there appeared to be a tendency to refute this understanding. He suggested the French and the British texts should be referred to a Committee of Judicial experts.

A Committee, including one representative each of Britain, France, Belgium and Japan, is meeting to-day in an endeavour to find the formula for adjusting the opposing points of view.

OPIUM COMMISSION.

MEASURES FOR CONTROL OF PRODUCTION.

CHINA TO LEAD MOVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 28.

Geneva.—The League of Nations Opium Commission finished its sessions to-day and resolved to recommend the universal use of governmental exportation and importation certificates and other measures of control, over the production and distribution of opium and its derivative drugs and Cocanie. It unanimously agreed upon specially drastic measures to grapple with morphine smuggling at the sources of supply and distribution. The Commission is gravely concerned at the recradescence of poppy growing forced by military governors and is taking steps to arouse Western public opinion. The Chinese delegate Chu Chach Sin said, that Chinese public opinion would be aroused to secure effective prohibition. The Commission accepted this promise, pointing out that the progress of other countries depended upon China's leadership.

MR. BOTTOMLEY'S ADDRESS TO THE JURY.

PROTESTATIONS OF INNOCENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

After reading a long statement describing the charges as utterly false, he said the prosecutor had exploited a mare's nest mainly because, he (Bottomley) chose to keep alive the account originally opened in the name of the Victory Bond Club. He concluded rhetorically that conscious of the new awakening during the tragedy of the Armageddon, he had consecrated himself to the service of the country and became the King's chief recruiting agent. He had stood by the boys in the trenches and held their hands in hospitals as they passed into eternity. It was inconceivable that the jury would convict him of robbing them and their families. "If so", he said, "may the tortures of the damned be visited on my soul, when I cross the border."

MR. BOTTOMLEY COMMITTED FOR TRIAL,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley has been committed for trial and has been allowed bail in a surety of £10,000.

PRIVATE VERSUS STATE-OWNED SHIPPING.

PLEA FOR REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

The chief item in the agenda of the International Shipping Conference to be held in London in October deals with the grievances regarding the immunity of State-owned shipping from liability to taxation. The Chamber of Shipping which supports the views of the Comite Maritime International declares, that private shipowners are gravely prejudiced, especially, when vessels are employed for ordinary commercial purposes. It points out that a sovereign state cannot be sued for collision, damage, salvage or towage rendered, although, on the contrary it possesses rights of recovery. And even graver threat to shipping and prosperity is the immunity of State-owned ships from Income Tax in their own country and the claim to immunity in every other country; also their immunity from safety regulations relating to cargo, passengers and crew. It is proposed to frame an international convention placing State-owned maritime property on precisely the same footing as private owned.

DELAY OVER RUSSIAN QUESTION.

CHICHERIN'S THREAT OF WITHDRAWAL OF CONCESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Genoa.—M. Chicherin has written to Signor Facta complaining of the delay in dealing with the Russian question and regretting the absence of a precise reply regarding the amount of credits for Russian reconstruction and threatening withdrawal of the concessions made on April 20th.

CHINA AND SOVIET.

WHEN TREATY NEGOTIATIONS CAN BEGIN?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 29.

The Peking Office in a note to the Soviet representatives in Peking who have long been seeking to conclude a treaty with China, says that China is ready to settle the outstanding questions when convinced that the Soviet Government is sincere in its desirt but the presence and the strengthening of Russian troops at Urga and Kiakhta have delayed the opening of negotiations as they constitute an infringement of China's sovereign rights in Mongolia.

[Urga, Capital of outer Mongolia on the Tola, and on the trade route to Peking. It is a seat of the Lama of the Mongols.

Kiakhta is a town on the Chinese frontier of Southern Siberia.]

THE BUDGET.

FORECAST OF GENERAL REDUCTION

POSTAL CONCESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 29.

The "Westminster Gazette's" Political Correspondent forecasts that Monday's Budget will include reduction of a shilling in Incometax, a penny in the tax on sugar, two pence on tea, some postal concessions and a small reduction in Entertainments Tax. Reductions are estimated to cost £60,000,000 sterling. The correspondent suggests that the sinking funds may be suspended, though interest will have to be paid.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH ROUTE.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT ON COMPANY'S POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDN, April 28.

At a meeting of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, the chairman Mr. J. H. Tritton moving the adoption of the accounts for 1919-20 the declaration of the final dividend at the rate of seven per cent. tax free for the year ended 31st December 1921, announced that the company's concession from the Moscow Government covering the whole territory traversed by their line from the Polish to the Persian frontiers was signed on April 12th. The Polish concession had been signed sometime back, their concession from Persia already existed and the concession from Germany, although not actually signed owing to international politics, had long been agreed upon in principle and should offer no difficulty.

COMPANY'S CONDITION.

The condition of the company's line was more satisfactory than could have been expected. The directors were reliably informed that the line was workable over two hundred miles north-west of Odessa, three hundred miles into the Crimea, East of Odessa and between Ekaterinodar and Tiflis. Between Tiflis and Erivan there was a short stretch, where repairs were not yet completed. The section from Erivan to Djoulfa on the Russo-Persian frontier had been repaired and was now in working order also and the section from Djoulfa to Teheran and the Odessa to Constantinople cable, which he understood had already been officially opened by Soviet Government representatives at Odessa. This cable would, therefore, shortly be able to carry the classes of traffic with which it formerly dealt and he hoped it would help to re-establish business with South Russia and Black Sea ports.

EFFORTS AT RESONTRUCTION.

The Indo-European telegraph department stated that their Persian lines were in good order and available at any moment. He emphasised that the company had been straining every nerve during the past three years to be ready for reconstruction when the moment arrived. Great quantities of material of every description had been accumulated at suitable bases. The most arduos part of the work was the section from the German-Polish to the Polish-Russian frontier where much of company's line had absolutely disappeared. Therefore in accord with the Polish Government the company had concluded that the line must be rebuilt in a new location along the high roads and their engineering staff were on the spot. The work would occupy some months but the directors would not be content to lose many months involved in reconstruction and were making arrangements where the company's line could not immediately be made available, to obtain from the Governments concerned the temporary use of wire or wires to enable them to carry through the traffic. He hoped soon to be able to announce that the Indo-European route was again carrying international traffic after the total interruption since July 7th 1914.

EX-PRESIDENT DESCHANEL'S DEATH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 28.

Paris.—Death is announced of M. Deschanel, ex-president of France.

(Paul Eugene Louis Deschanel was born in 1856. He has educated first at St. Barbe's College and latterly at the Lyce Condorcet. He graduated with distinction in Law and Literature. He had a long and successful official career. He was under prefect of Dreux in 1878 and was under prefect of Brest in 1879. He became Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies in 1896 and was the President of the Chamber from 1898-1902 From 1905-12 he was President of the Commission on Foreign and Colonial Affairs. In 1912 he again became the President of the Chamber of Deputies. His long and faithful services to the Republic found its due recognition, when in 1320 he was elected to be the President of the French Republic. He was an ardent worker and never spared himself. Consequently it was with a shattered frame and worn out mind that he entered upon his office as President His fall from a moving train and subsequent long illness which ultimately made him resign the Presidentship are still fresh in the minds of all.

Besides being a distinguished politician he was a great literary man also and was responsible for the production of numerous books. Some of his chief works are:—"The Tonkin question," "French Interests in the Pacific" "Literary Figures," "Actual Questions," "The Social Question", "The New Republic," "Democratic Organisation" and brochures on "Lamartine" and "Gambetta."

DETAILS OF M. DESCHANEL'S ILLNES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Paris.—Ex-president Descranel had been ill for several days with influenza and finally developed pleuro-pulmonary complications to which he succumbed.

LATEST VICTIMS.

NADIAD MUNICIPAL MEMBERS.

ALLEGED DEFIANCE OF LAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, April 29.

While yesterday nineteen members of the old Ahmedabad Municipality were sued by the Secretary of State-in-Council for having illegally spent Municipal funds in carrying out the Non-co-operation policy, ten members of another Municipality that of Nadiad have been sued to-day for a similar offence to the extent of about Rs. 15,000 rupees. To-day's case brings to three the number of such Municipalities in Bombay Presidency which are alleged to have gone against the law from which they derived their authority and are called upon to justify before the Court how they could reconcile their action with the law that controls them.

KENYA REVENUE.

HOW TO RECOVER THE LOSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Nairobi.—It is semi-officially stated that Sir Edward Northey, Governor of Kenya Colony, has received a cable from Mr. Churchill, instructing him to report on the means by which the same amount of estimated revenue lost by the withdrawal of incometax, can be realised by indirect taxation. It is also believed that Mr. Churchill has advised Sir E. Northey to consult Lord Delamere.

GOVERNOR OF UGANDA'S SPEECH AT KAMPALA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Nairobi.—Sir R. Corydon, the Governor of Uganda speaking at Kampala estimated the surplus revenue on December 31st last at £418,000 sterling. There was plenty of room and equal opportunity, he declared for the Europeans and the Africans in Uganda. Their energies should be concentrated not merely on quick recovery of cotton industry but on the steady increase in production.

MISSIONARY DEPUTATION TO INDIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 29.

The Directions of London Missionary Society yesterday appointed a deputation to visit India next autumn for the purpose of enquiring, *inter alia*, into the Bangalore prayers controversy.

PRINCE IN JAPAN.

"AMID GLORIOUS SCENERY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 29.

(Tokio).—Yesterday, the Prince of Wales spent a long day amid some of the most glorious scenery in Japan. Motoring to Outsou pier he embarked on a new saloon steamer 'Midorimaru' for six hours' cruise on Lake Bima, the largest in Japan. He saw fishing with bamboo scheens and also with nets and took active part in the sport. In the golden sunshine and silver mists, the scene of the mountain locked and the Island dotted lake was one of dreamlike enchantment. Landing in the afternoon at Hikone the Prince visited the town and afterwards entrained for Gifu, where he saw comorant fishing by torchlight. Birds are leashed by the neck and ringed to prevent them swallowing their prey. The Prince returned to Kioto at 1 o'clock in the morning.

IN KIOTO.

PASSING PLEASANT TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April, 29.

Kioto.—The Prince of Wales is doing Kioto with informal thoroughness. Yesterday afternoon he witnessed what he termed a 'priceless' show in a small courtyard of the Imperial Palace when the ancient game called 'Kernar' was revived by the elderly Court retainers in lacquered hats and grotesque costumes. Afterwards he watched a Rugby football match in which the Japanese team beat the British. The Prince spends much time in roaming about the exquisitely quaint old city, shopping and sightseeing.

LONDON INDIANS CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA.

EXPRESSION OF VIEWS AT CAXTON HALL MEETING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

A conference at Caxton Hall attended by a number of Indian residents has passed a resolution of unabated confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders engaged in the struggle for Swaraj and urging the committee of Indian National Congres to consider the necessity of maintaining political and national activities among the Indian community in Britain.

CABLE ITEM

It is announced that Clearing Banks will close their offices in London at 3-30 p.m. on week-days and at noon on Saturdays after June 1st.

MR. HORNIMAN.

"INDIANS' ABLEST CHAMPION."

CITY'S GLOWING TRIBUTE.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE AT BOMBAY THEATRE.

On Sunday afternoon the Lalitakaladarsha Natak Company gave a benefit performance for Mr. Horniman at the Bombay Theatre. There was a large audience and a sum of Rs. 2,000 was collected for Mr. Horniman. The play staged was that well-known opera "Sanyashacha Samsar"—now almost a classic. The motive of the play is this: the service of humanity and of the depressed classes. The many evils to which Hindu society is an easy victim are forcibly brought to the notice of the people in this drama. Under the cloak of religion, both orthodoxy and heterodoxy are guilty of many sins and those sins were never more emphatically condemned than in this drama by Mr. Varerker, the talented writer. It was due to the great Pivekananda that in modern India the service of humanity was made a great religion and on those noble teachings the whole plot is based. It is unnecessary to go into the plot, in this place It is enough to say that the whole piece of writing is full of noble ideas. The drama was staged in a manner which left nothing to be desired. This company is particularly well-known for its acting and singing, and in both these departments the audience found nothing wanting. The best singers in the whole company are undoubtedly Messrs. Pendharkar and Chaphekar, the proprietors of the Company, to whose efforts the Company owes its present prosperity.

During the interval a few people gathered on the stage and Mr. Ananthram Vaikunthram read the messages he had received. The Jagadguru Shankaracharya had written:—

"Presiding over Adi Shankaracharya's birthday celebrations at Etawah from the 27th April to the 2nd May, I keenly regret my inability to attend the proposed Horniman Benefit Performance at Bombay. Kindly, therefore, accept our fervent prayers and choicest benedictions for unqualified success of the function, humbly demonstrating grateful India's high esteem and affection for that noblest and staunch English friend of Indian Dharma, freedom and humanity."

SHANKARACHARYA SHARDAPEETH.

Mrs. Naidu had written:—

"Dear Mr. Anantram,

I am so genuinely sorry to miss the dramatic performance in honour of Mr. Horniman next Sunday, but you know I have been called away to the Punjab. I am however very glad that Bombay continues to offer its yearly token of remembrance to the brave and noble Englishman who ranks so high among the builders of modern India. His services and sacrifices for our country are incomparable; and in doing him honour we do no more than attempt to pay some part of our incalculable debt to him.

Pray convey my greetings to the actors and tell them that I shall look forward to seeing them perform on some future occasion when I trust their talent will be once more the handmaid of the nation.

SAROJINI NAIDU."

MR. PICKTHALL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, who presided, thanked the public and the Company for enabling them to send a sum of Rs. 2,000 to Mr. Horniman, who had been deported on account of them, and who had remained away under something little a sentence of transportation for three whole years. The Company might be glad to help Mr. Horniman further, but he desired, and it was the desire of everyone, that Mr. Horniman should not require any further help. (Cheers.) He was perfectly well aware why he was asked to take the chair at that small ceremony. It was merely because he happened to fill in a chair which was occupied before by a man whom they all liked, and of whom they had all been thinking during the last week. Mr. Horniman would be glad to hear of this benefit performance—to know that the Company in which he took interest when they first started, like true Indians, remembered their benefactor even when he was in need of help and after he had been away from this country for so long a time. Mr. Horniman would be glad to hear that not only so many in Bombay still remembered him, but that they were able to send from the Bombay Theatre this large sum to help him.

A HOPE.

He would rejoice to think that the people of Bombay still remembered him, and were still anxious for his return after three years and the speaker thought that the authorities must also be impressed by this fidelity of the public of Bombay and the public of India to their absent champion. Although Mrs. Naidu had said in her message that the people should go on supporting Mr. Horniman year after year, he hoped this would be the last anniversary of Mr. Horniman's deportation. (Loud Cheers).

MR. I. S. HAJI.

Mr. I. S. Haji felt himself proud to speak to them on the subject of Mr. Horniman's deportation. It was three years now since Mr. Horniman was deported from this country neither for his fault nor for that of the Company, which he was serving. Neither the people of this country, nor Mr. Horniman, knew the nature of the offence he had committed. He must have been deported for one and one offence only, and that was—ably advocating the freedom of India. And as such it was Indians' duty to pay their respect to him irrespective of caste and creed. That day, in the third year of his deportation he was glad

(Continued on next page.)

INDIA'S ARTIFICIAL STATUS.

A WORD TO MR. SASTRI.

(BY ST. NIHAL SINGH.)

Sufficient time has now elapsed since the Marquis Curzon sought to treat India as a 'subordinate branch' of the British Administration, and Mr. Montagu was dismissed for trying to checkmate him, to enable us calmly to consider India's status in the Empire—or "Commonwealth," as some persons now choose to call it. Such consideration is especially necessary because, in a few days, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri will be embarking upon his Imperial mission.

The fundamental question we have to answer is whether Lord Curzon was merely venting his spleen when he flung that taunt at his colleague, sure in the knowledge that the world outside the Cabinet would not come to know of it; or whether that gibe was based upon fact.

Lord Curzon, during his Viceroyalty, acted and spoke in a manner which infuriated us to such an extent that our instinct is always to take the opposite side to the one he takes in respect of matters Indian. In this particular instance his taunt cruelly lacerates our national susceptibilities, and for that reason we are all the more inclined to resent his insinuation.

The issue, however, remains. Did Lord Curzon describe India's status correctly, or did he not?

I am one of those persons who venture to think that legally and even actually—Lord Curzon described India's status accurately. I do not doubt Mr. Montagu's sincerity in wishing to make us masters in our own houses not belittle, in any way, the great striving force and persistent work which he, as Secretary of State for India, put in to advance us towards that goal. I do not ignore the improvements effected in the Indian position during and since the war. India has been admitted into the Imperial Conference, the Assembly of the League of Nations, and the International Labour Conference. India has also been permitted to sign the Treaty designed to give peace to Europe.

I know that it is being said that in respect of external matters, India enjoys the same or very nearly the same status as do the Dominions, though in respect of her internal administration she continues to be a subordinate branch of His Majesty's Government. Lord Curzon and his partisans, whose opinions may be wrong but who certainly possess the power to make them prevail, dispute the correctness of that assumption.

Supposing, however, that that position is justified, the question still remains whether a part of the British Empire can be, in internal affairs, a subordinate branch of the British Government, and yet effectively exercise the powers and privileges appertaining to a Dominion in respect of external affairs. I make bold to answer that question in the negative. I take the view that so long as the Government of India remains legally outside Indian control, that long it will continue to be a subordinate government, externally as well as internally. As only governments can be represented at Imperial and international conferences, it stands to reason that so long as our central government is not made responsible to us, in name well as in fact, we possess no means whatever to ensure that the representation accorded to India at those conferences will be in acordance with our wishes or capable of protecting our interests. In that circumstances India's presence at international conferences merely gives Britain another vote.

In compelling India to advance along wrong lines, an artificial, and, therefore, a highly dangerous status has been given to her. While a semi-slave at home, she is said to have been made, in external matters, an equal partner with the free nations of the world. The right course to pursue would have been first to make her mistress in her own home. The rest would have followed automatically.

The converse of that proposition is not true, however. A nation which is not free internally cannot enjoy any prestige among free people, nor possess the means to safeguard her external interests.

Anyone who has had the advantage of living outside India as I have done—or even of watching world affairs—knows that I am not guilty of misrepresenting the situation. No Indian—whatever his attainments—can carry his head high in any part of the world.

Some of us have tried to improve the conditions of Indians in the United States, and have been calmly told that America does not treat our people any worse than the country across the line—as they call Canada. And that Dominion has systematically refused to treat Indians as British citizens, or even as human beings.

Mr. Sastri and a few others are interested in advertising an arrangement which they feel they have succeeded in making with the men who were erstwhile in power in Canada and in Australasia, but not in South Africa. That arrangement touches only the fringe of the problem. It seeks to secure equality of treatment to stray individuals who have already left India and are settled in those Dominions. It remains to be seen whether or not Mr. Sastri will be able to persuade the authorities to design and to put into operation machinery which, even for the time being, will be adequate to secure those rights, even to those small communities abiding, in most cases, amongst people highly prejudiced against them.

THE REAL QUESTION.

Supposing, however, that the eloquence of our Imperial representative enthralls the Dominions, and India gets good value out of the money she is spending upon his mission, the real question will remain. That question is whether our people are to continue to bear the brand of the semi-slave, and their migratory movements are to be checked in North America and elsewhere.

No one who has represented India at any Imperial or international conference has had the moral courage to tackle that issue. That, to me, is the test of the system which is supposed to give India a Dominion status in external matters, while internally she remains a subordinate branch of the British Administration. If that standard is applied, the system is found to be entirely bankrupt.

Compare the conduct of India's delegate at international assemblages with that of Japan in respect of this single issue, and you see the contrast between a semi-slave and a free nation. The Japanese representatives have not been remiss in their efforts to open up the inter-racial question. They have, however, found no support whatever from the semi-slaves of India. How could they expect moral courage from persons who, in their own country, will not stand up like men and demand freedom?

Sooner or later our people will awaken to the realisation that no matter how much we may fume and fret, our immigrants, settlers, commercial travellers and tourists abroad cannot have a sense of security abroad until they have ceased to be semi-slaves at home. The fight for freedom and equality of treatment has to be won first in India, and then alone can the rights of free men be enjoyed by Indians abroad.

The measure of respect which the world has for us is furnished by the treatment accorded to us in connection with the Governing Body of the International Labour Bureau. As that friend of India—Sir William Meyer—put out by the refusal of the men in power to admit India's right to be represented upon that body once said, where the question of paying money is concerned, India is treated as a first-class Power, but when it comes to sharing the powers and privileges, she is nowhere.

In the estimation of the world, India is nothing but a milch cow. And no one is going to respect a milch cow simply because an artificial tail has been tied to her natural tail!

About all the purpose which this attempt to elevate India in the scale of nations unaccompanied by the extinction of subjection in the country itself serves to give us an inflated idea of our importance. It makes us feel that we are not pariahs among men. It enables some of us to engage in international polemics and occasionally to assign away an inalienable right. And to satisfy that personal vanity, the tax-payer, already heavily taxed, has to foot a heavy bill.

No pariah among men ever succeeded in elevating his status by merely shutting his eyes to the stern reality. We shall find soon enough that until we cease to be pariahs in our own country, persuasive speeches in Imperial and international councils and Imperial missions in this or that Dominion will not secure for us the respect which other people give to free men. And in my estimation, no respect is good enough unless it is the respect in which free men are held.

When I was in Canada many years ago the attempt was made to pet and even to spoil me. But how could I hold my head high when my own people all around me were abased?

In the long run, the estimation in which any individual is held in the outside world is measured by the status which the world assigns to the nation to which he belongs. Let there by no illusions or delusions on that score. So long as we are subordinated at every turn in our country, so long as in regard to the management of our own affairs we are regarded as adolescents, mere touring and talking in any Dominion or country, not by one, but by a host of Sastris, will be of little avail. Our first concern must be to get rid of the artificial status which has been given to us, much as a pretty bauble is given to a child to play with, and to become masters in our own household.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AGANIST ACCIDENTS

SEARCH LIGHTS TO BE FITTED TO PUNJAB MAIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

The recent Punjab Mail disaster induced the East Indian Railway authorities to adopt special precautionary measures as a safeguard against future eventualities. Powerful searchlights have been now fitted on to the engines attached to the up and down Punjab Mail and Parcel Express.

PUNJAB MAIL ACCIDENT.

INDIAN FIREMAN ARRESTED AS SUSPECT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

An Indian fireman has been arrested at Howrah on suspicion of being connected with the accident to the Punjab mail near Madhupur on the 4th instant. The suspect was placed to-day before the Railway Magistrate Howrah and remanded to custody, pending further enquiry.

POSTAL RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF 'THE CHRONICLE.'

Sir,—Now that the postage on postcards and letters has already been doubled, all criticism on its propriety or impropriety, desirability or otherwise, is futile. But it is clear that the increased postage will only help to make the poor, poorer; since the rich have been paying one anna postage per letter, before these new rules came in force, owing to their use of thick note papers and envelopes, they are not likely to be affected at all.

Now it was only last year that the postage on books, etc., was made double, when the postage on letters is doubled, it would have been in the fitness of things, if this enlightened Government had reduced the postage on books and brought it to its former state. And again, there is that compulsory registration of value-payable book-packets. As is well-known, the compulsory registration of value-payable book packets has not been found on experience to effect early payment to the sender. Will the Postal Authorities see to this, make registration optional, and thus remove these taxes on knowledge?—Yours, etc.,

MANMOHAN P. GANDHI.

Limbdi, April 29.

LAHORE LETTER.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S PUNJAB TOUR.

PROTEST AGAINST OFFICIAL EXCESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 24.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has once again put the people of this province under a debt of obligation and gratitude. It is doubtlessly at the sacrifice of his precious time and personal comfort that Panditji is pursuing a crowded programme and touring in all important towns of the Province. While at Lahore, Pandit Malaviya intended to deliver a lecture on "The Task before Us" but was prohibited by an order of the District Magistrate. Panditji's spirited letter to the District Magistrate protesting against the latter's arbitrary and uncalled for order will be remembered by the Punjabees as a courageous plea for the elementary rights of free citizens. Again, on the 18th April when a bonfire of Videshi clothes was arranged on the banks of the Ravi, Pandit Malaviya graced the occasion and with his inspiring presence infused new life in the citizens of this town.

PANDITJI'S TOUR IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Pandit Malaviya has also visited Lyallpur, Sialkot, Wazirabad, Gujranwala, Amritsar and certain other towns. He reached Lyallpur on the morning of the 15th and was enthusiastically received. In the fore-noon he paid a visit to a Sikh Gurdwara and addressed a gathering on the desirability of following the four-fold programme of Mahatma Gandhi, the removal of untouchability, the spread of khaddar, non-violence, and unity among all communities. In the afternoon he had an informal talk with lawyers and appealed to them to give publicity to the cases which were being tried, and report accurately incidents of magisterial or police highhandedness. The same day Pandit Malaviya asked permission of the Jail authorities to interview 16 of the political prisoners in Jail, but was allowed to see only three, which he did. The crowded programme of engagements was completed with Panditji's addressing a public meeting of the *elite* of the town.

From Lyallpur Pandit Malaviya went to Sialkot, reaching there on the morning of the 16th. The District Magistrate Mr. H. Fyson of Martial Law fame issued an order prohibiting the holding of public meetings within the Sialkot Municipal area during 16th and 17th April under Section 144 Cr. P. C., on the ground that public tranquility would be disturbed by processions and public meetings. However, the meeting was held outside the Municipal limits in the evening. Pandit Malaviya addressed it and there was perfect peace and order. During his stay at Sialkot, Panditji was greatly impressed by the deep interest exhibited by women in the political movement.

Leaving Sialkot Pandit Malaviya arrived at Gujranwala on the 17th and there addressed a public meeting attended by about 10,000 ladies and gentlemen. From the Panditji's tour programme now published, it appears that he will be in the Punjab till the end of this month. He is expected to pay a visit to Kasur, Ferozepur, Moga, Raikot, Ludhiana, Kharkar (District Ambala), Karnal, Jullundhur, and Hoshiarpur. He will also attend the Punjab Provincial Conference to be held at Batala on the 29th and 30th of this month.

SIXTH PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Sixth Session of the Punjab Provincial Conference is announced to be held at Batala in the Gurdaspur District on the 28th, 29th and 30th of this month. The citizens of Batala have formed a strong and representative Reception Committee and distributed the work. Pandit K. Santanam, the indefatigable General Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has been elected to preside over the deliberations of the Conference. Keeping in view the political situation in this province it can be presaged, that the coming Conference will have to deal with some of the most delicate problems of the day. Under these circumstances it is gratifying to note that a number of Nationalist and Non-co-operation Leaders of the first rank from various parts of the country have been invited and have promised to attend the Conference. Their presence and participation in our deliberations will doubtlessly help the Province to chalk out a useful line of work.

AN APPEAL TO LIBERALS.

Pandit Santanam the President-elect of the Provincial Conference has addressed a well-reasoned, eloquent and pathetic appeal to the Liberals of this province to join the Conference and take part in its deliberations. He points out that this Session of the Conference will be a most momentous one, not only because leaders from other parts of the country have promised to attend it, but also because it is going to be held at a most critical time in the political life of this province, when repression is in full swing, over 2,000 men having been arrested in the last one month alone. He concedes that there are among the leaders men of different shades of opinion who are opposed to the Non-co-operation Programme for one reason or other, but there is hardly and body who does not sympathetic with the object in view. All political parties stand on a common ground so far as the question of Swaraj is concerned and all of them want it as early as possible. It is under these circumstances that the President invites his Moderate and Liberal fritnds to take part in the proceedings of the Conference, and place before it their own view-point. The invitation is not given, the President says with any idea of bringing them over to the non-co-operation side, but afford a common ground and opportunity to meet and exchange views—there being complete agreement so far as the aim of the different parties is concerned. The keynote of Pandit Santanam's extending the hand of fellowship to the Liberals is embodied in the following invaluable expressions:—

"Our great and saintly leader Mahatma Gandhi, before his withdrawal from the scene of his active labours, left us a message of love towards all persons and hatred towards none. He called on us, his humble followers to conciliate all sections, and to show no intolerance towards those differing from us in their views. He bade us extend a hand of fellowship and love to our Moderate friends to cultivate an understanding with them, and win their sympathy, if not their co-operation, with our movement of non-violent non-co-operation. Truer words and words more inspiring, were never spoken and I would be a false disciple if I did not try to act up to them. It remains to be seen what reply is vouchsafed on behalf of the Liberals of this country and this province.

CONDEMNATION OF REPRESSIVE POLICY.

A manifesto has been issued over the signatures of no less than 51 members of the Lahore High Court Bar, protesting against the present policy of unbridled repression that holds its sway over this province. The signatories draw the attention of the Government to the widespread feeling of uneasiness prevailing in the Province due to wholesale arrests and convictions of the 'politically minded' persons throughout the province. While conceding to the Government the right of effectively putting down all attempts at lawlessness, the signatories take strong exception to the numerous excesses and illegalities committed by Government officials, and to the irregular and illegal arrests followed by hasty and questionable convictions. The manifesto enunciates the principal that "every conviction to prove of any use must carry with it the approval of the general public, or at least of all those who are not interested in the accused, or in the nature of his offence" and concludes that the present policy of the Government does not satisfy this wholesome test instead of doing any good to the cause of law and order, it is lowering the prestige of the judicial administration, the purity and integrity of which ought always to remain above suspicion.

The Gujranwala Bar Association has also adopted a resolution recording its strong protest against the repressive policy of Government and maintains that its continuation constitutes a subversion of the recognised principles of civilised and good government. Now it remains to be seen what weight the Government attaches to such important expressions of opinion.

OFFICIAL EXCESSES.

Disquieting news of executive excesses in the matter of realising fines at Ludhiana have appeared in the "Bandemataram" of the 23rd instant. The reports state that the executive officers with the help of police are disgracing and terrorising some of the gentlemen of the town in an extraordinary manner. Some time back a number of volunteers had been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine or in default of payment further terms of imprisonment. On the 13th of April, it is stated the Deputy Commissioner, City Magistrate, Superintendent Police and other officers with a strong force of police and military went to the houses of the parents or other relatives of the convicted volunteers and surrounded and blockaded them. In most of the cases male members were not at home and in their absence it is alleged ladies were threatened. The allegations are not merely of a general or vague character, for seven specific cases are given which prove that the attitude and conduct of the officers was improper and unchivalrous. It would be taxing the patience of your readers to give numerous accounts of how fines were realised from the parents or relatives of the volunteers.

MR. SHAW ON LETTING RUSSIANS DIE.

"WE ARE OUT OF PALE OF CIVILISATION."

In the course of a message to the organisers of a women's meeting in Kingsway Hall Mr. Bernard Shaw wrote: "The refusal of the Government to help the Russians puts this country out of the pale of civilisation. We found one hundred millions for a military adventurer who was trying to upset the Russian Government; and now we declare that we cannot afford one million to save 1,600,000 children from death by starvation.

"We have been shamed into offering a heap of old junk which we value at £100,000, and which is not worth two-pence for the purpose in view. No-body will believe that this is mere savage insularity; we have interfered far too much in the East to get excused on that score.

"The plain fact is that our governing classes do not desire to mitigate any calamity that can discredit the Soviet rule and the children are to die to teach Mr. Chicherin to respect Lord Curzon, and to persuade the Russian people that it is not famine that afflicts them, but the teachings of Karl Marx.

"Meanwhile a good many of our own people are on short commons because this insane policy has made foreign trade impossible, and the next thing that is likely to happen is a famine in the British Isles. If it does come let us hope that we may receive more mercy than we have shown."

FLOODS DAMAGE RAILWAY BRIDGE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUNTAKUL, April 29.

The cribs of bridge number 65 at mile 183 between Tornagallu and Gadiganuru was washed away by floods last night. Transhipment of passengers is being carried out and will continue for some time.

BOMBAY M. D. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Candidate No. 1, Mr. Ramchandra Narayan Karode, has passed the Examination and won the Prince of Wales Gold Medal and the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellowship.

Candidate No 2 has proved unsuccessful.

CALCUTTA JAIL OUTBREAK.

FULLER DETAILS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

Further particulars received in connection with the outbreak in the Presidency Jail go to show that the situation inside the jail is fairly quiet to-day. But the convicts appear to have assumed a truculent attitude. They are seen moving in the jail premises leisurely. As result of workshops being destroyed by the fire work inside the jail is practically at a standstill.

The Publicity Officer of Bengal announces that the total casualties among convicts are five killed and two died subsequently of wounds, while forty-six are in hospital with gunshot wounds. The jailor received a severe blow on his right hand and the Superintendent was twice hit with missiles. The damage caused by the fire has been estimated at three lakhs of rupees.

Nineteen prisoners are believed to have escaped but two of them have since been re-arrested. The convicts raided a go-down and opened a box containing a collection of miscellaneous antique weapons including swords and daggers. Of these one old spear and an old pistol have since been recovered. The control of the jail has now been resumed by the jail authorities. Twenty-five men of the 90th Punjabis have been retained outside the jail in case of emergency.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has commenced a judicial enquiry to-day.

HON. SIR A. RAHIM VISITS JAIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

The Hon'ble Sir Abdur Rahim in charge of Jails, Government of Bengal has come down on April 29th from Darjeeling in connection with the outbreak in the Presidency Jail, which he visited this afternoon.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN COIMBATORE JAIL.

"One who knows" writes from Erode as follows:—

Gandhi Day was a complete success in the Coimbator jail. All the political prisoners with only two exceptions, observed a fast. This has completely upset the authorities who have deprived them of their clothings, books etc. The condition of food in the jail was notoriously bad and it was only recently that the non-co-operators were asked to cook their own food. They have now been deprived of this convenience. The curry especially is most unsatisfactory and the present attitude if persisted in by the authorities is likely to land them in further difficulties. Dr. Sastry of Trichy has been laid up with dysentery and is now in the hospital for treatment. Mr. C. Ananthachar of Salem has been transferred to the Cuddalore jail. All the political prisoners are bearing all their sufferings with admirable fortitude and cheerfulness. Some of them have lost weight to the extent of 12 lbs and more after coming to this jail, but the authorities have met their emaciation with harshness by ordering that they should eat their ordinary food in the jail office as they were dishonest convicts who sold portions of their food for obtaining the ordinary jail amenities of snuff and cigarettes. The superintendent is extremely timid and nervous and his subordinates do not fail to exploit him to the utmost for their own purposes. Unless wiser counsels prevail in dealing with the prisoners the situation can easily become critical.

REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND.

HOME SECRETARY PRAISES SECRET SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Referring to the revolutionary menace in his speech at the Royal Academy banquet, the Home Secretary said Britain's secret service was never more efficient than to-day. The revolutionary propaganda had showed that commonsense of the nation still prevailed.

NOTORIOUS BANDIT CHARRIER.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Paris.—The notorious bandit Charries, who is guilty of several murders in Paris, has been condemned to death. Charrier a fair-haired fragile looking youth of Polish origin and a professing anarchist, rose, pale-faced, just before the jury retired to consider their verdict and said hoarsely: "My hatred of society is as deep as ever. You can only extinguish it with my life. I defy you. Take my head."

He refused to sign an appeal.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 30.

Rain has fallen normally in Malabar, South-East Madras, Coorg and at a few stations in Bengal, Assam and North Madras coast. A feeble western disturbance is approaching North-West Frontier and Drosh has had light fall of rain.

Chief amounts:—Silchar one inch; in Cochin and Salem a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Kashmir.

Official and Personal.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to grant Raja Sukdeo Singh of Poonch the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the army.

GRAVE SITUATION IN CHINA.

PEKING GOVT. APPARENTLY POWERLESS.

CANNONADING CONTINUES NEAR CAPITAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 29.

Imminence of the great conflict in China is indicated in the despatches from Hongkong. The adherents of Sunyatsen, the President of the so-called Southern Republic have seized a squadron anchored near Canton after overpowering and taking prisoners the crews of the ships, while a Peking message reports that fighting has begun twelve miles from Peking and heavy artillery fire is audible over a wide area.

The situation is most complicated. The Peking Government is apparently powerless to prevent Changtsolin the Governor of Manchuria and General Wupeifu from engaging in the struggle for supreme authority in China. It is understood Sunyatsen is supporting Changtsolin whose army is larger but inferior in quality to his opponent's.

The Peking Legations have advised their respective Nationals outside Peking to enter the city. Cannonading in the direction of Changsintien twelve miles from the Capital, lasted twenty hours and still continues. Apparently Wupeifu has launched surprise attack at that point.

MR. HORNIMAN.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

the people of Bombay had come forward to pay their respect to the person who had fought the battle of our Motherland's freedom. He thanked the Company for giving the benefit performance.

SWAMI SATYADEV.

Swami Satyadev said it was three years since the Government had deported Mr. Horniman from India, thinking that by deporting him they would destroy the work which he was doing in this country. It was a great mistake to suppose so, and such mistakes had been committed before. Was it conceivable that a man who had devoted his life to the cause of India could ever be gagged by deporting him? "The Bombay Chronicle" was still carrying on the splendid work which Mr. Horniman had begun in this country, and Mr. Horniman was still with them in spirit although he was away from them in body. Was it ever possible to stop the great work that had once been started? The whole country was grateful to Mr. Horniman for the great services he had rendered to them. It was wonderful that a man who was born in England, and not in India, should fight India's battle for freedom with his own Government. By fighting for them he had showed his sympathy for the Indian people and the nation was duly grateful to him for these services. Although Mr. Horniman was not an Indian, he had suffered for them and served them. It was the religion of all good and great men to help humanity on its onward march. India would never forget such a man. Indians were grateful to him, and they hoped that Mr. Horniman would continue serving India. (Loud cheers.)

MR. TAIRSEE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said he was thankful to the people for the support they had given in making a success of the performance. Mr. Pickthall had told them that this was the last year of Mr. Horniman's deportation. The Government should not have deported Mr. Horniman, and they had made a mistake in thinking that by sending him away they would be able to starve him out of his principles. They must give up such ideas. The people of Bombay would see that he was never allowed to starve, as they had seen that he was not allowed to starve for the last few years. Whether it was five years or ten they would go on supporting him and would see that he was not allowed to starve for the sake of India. (Cheers.) He had already spoken of Mr. Horniman's political services to them, and the present was not, therefore, the time to speak of them again. During the influenza epidemic the speaker has seen with his own eyes Mr. Horniman visiting the worst slums in the city and nursing poor people with his own hands. Mr. Horniman's great and chief offence was that he loved the people of India. Mr. Horniman's spirit was that of a true 'padre' like Mr. Andrews. So long as the society continued to repress and ill-treat their own poorer brethren, they would never get Swaraj, said Mr. Tairsee.

Mr. Pickthall then garlanded Mr. Pendarkar and Mr. Chapheker, the two proprietors of the Company, and thanked them on behalf of the people of Bombay, and consequently on behalf of his friend, Mr. Horniman, for the performance they had given.

MR. PENDARKAR'S REPLY

Mr. Pendharkar said that was not the first time they had given a benefit performance. In war time, they had given nearly four to five thousand rupees to Government by this means, and they had also given help to deserving institutions. Even now they were helping that very Government by helping one of its best subjects, as it was the duty of every one of them to help his brother when he needed that help.

Mr. Anantram Vaikunthram in thanking the Company and Mr. Pickthall for presiding over the ceremony said he was very glad that the performance was such a great success from the financial point of view. He was glad that in spite of many obstacles placed in their way, the many threats used and the many difficulties they had to cope with, they would be able to send such a nice sum to Mr. Horniman. He thanked the public of Bombay for extending their generous support to the performance.

THE DRINK EVIL.

"ALCOHOL IN MODERATION NOT POISON"

MAJ. BHATHENA URGES ADOPTION OF COUPON SYSTEM.

The Bombay Excise Committee presided over by Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe, concluded its deliberations after one full week's sitting at the Secretariat on Saturday. There were several witnesses examined on the last day among whom was Major S. J. Bhathena, I.M.S., Superintendent of the N. M. Lunatic Asylum, Thana. He gave evidence which startled the members of the Committee as well as the public who had congregated to hear the interesting evidence of some of the witnesses. The Major opined that he was for moderation, that he thought drink in moderation was not harmful nor did it affect the endurance of the person who took alcohol. Dr. Patil, a member of the Committee, tried to circumvent the effect of his evidence, but the Major stuck to his point until the end and maintained that alcohol in moderation was not poison.

MR. M. B. VIRKER.

The first witness was Mr. M. B. Virker, President, Mahad Municipality, who said:—

The total prohibition should be the goal and the Excise policy be so outlined to secure it in the course of say—10 years or so by a steady defined yearly progress without provincial finances being allowed to feel the loss of revenue by retrenchment and if necessary by taxation.

Total prohibition is likely to facilitate illicit means of obtaining liquor, especially in the districts where raw material required for liquor are available. To check it, preventive establishment must be maintained. There is also a probability of people taking to other intoxicants and deleterious drugs. To minimise all these draw-backs I propose to go to prohibition by slow and progressive stages.

The argument that prohibition although it might not be effective in the present generation will have a large influence on the next, has much force. I think that prohibition must have a marked effect on the present generation of drunkards, and if any traces of the evil remain, they are sure to go in thereat. Allurement to drink is facilitated by opportunity offered to the young generation. So if the opportunities be stopped contagion to the next generation will also be checked.

CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS.

I should like to urge the following among other means:—(1) The Committee should cease to be advisory only and should be given powers to have an effective control over all kinds of intoxicants.

(2) The Committees should be made more representative of public opinion by enlarging a non-official predominant elective element on them.

(3) The measure of local option should be extended to the Municipalities.

(4) Licensing function should be divorced from the Revenue function, the Municipalities and local Committees being given licensing power.

MAJOR S. J. BHATHENA.

The next witness was Major S. J. Bhathena, I.M.S., who said:—I do not think total prohibition is feasible.

The vice of excessive drinking can be gradually eradicated by (a) starting an energetic anti-drink campaign amongst habitual drinkers; (b) giving unstinted support to temperance associations; (c) instructing all children in Government and grant-in-aid schools in elementary hygiene and public health.

Voluntary Association, e.g., Temperance Societies, Social Service League, etc., should open for the benefit of the working classes, Clubs and Refreshment Rooms with cheap and liberal provision of non-alcoholic drinks and various amusements such as Indian Music, Gramophones, Cards, Games, Library, etc.

The popularity of such clubs can be enhanced by starting night classes for advancing the general education of those who are anxious to avail of such an opportunity.

The working expenses of such clubs and refreshments can be raised by: (a) nominal entrance fee and monthly subscription from each member; (b) a contribution from every factory, mill or industry employing more than hundred men.

Rationing of Shops can be improving by adopting a "Coupon System" which was prevalent in Europe during the Great War when all food-stuffs as bread, butter, meat, etc., were rationed. Every person who is in the habit of drinking daily should be given an annual license like the one issued for keeping a gun.

The Excise Department should issue books containing 10, 20 or 100 coupons, each coupon authorising the sale of, say, one ounce of liquor or one pint of beer, or a bottle of toddy. The maximum number of coupons to be issued to a single individual within a year not to exceed 365.

All sorts of alcoholic beverages to be grouped under five main headings, such as:—

Spirits (Blue Coupons), Wines (Red Coupons), Beer (Yellow), Country Liquors (Green), Toddy (White).

A mixed drinkers may obtain several coupons of each variety, but the aggregate total not to exceed 365 a year. The number of coupons issue to each male consumer must be recorded in his license just as the number of cartridges purchased by a gunholder is accounted for in the gun license.

No coupons to be issued to women and children under 16 years of age.

The coupon to be made non-transferable; penalty for infringement of this rule, cancellation of the license.

AGAINST TOTAL PROHIBITION.

In reply to the President, Major Bhathena said he was not for total prohibition forthwith or in toto. He saw no objection if an individual were given half an ounce to an ounce of alcohol per diem. It would not impair the power of endurance of the drinker. In ten years he had come across 120 lunatics as a result of excessive drink.

To Dr. Patil witness said alcohol was a food as well poison. It was food if taken in a certain quantity, say half an ounce to one ounce per day, if taken in excess it was a poison. It would not reduce the power of sustenance.

Questioned by Rao Saheb Daduba Desai witness said a peg of whisky contained half an ounce of alcohol.

MR. B. N. MOTIWALA.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala was then examined who said he would recommend total prohibition in five years.

To Rao Saheb Daduba Desai witness said people will cooperate with Government if policy of total prohibition was adopted.

To Dr. Patil witness said he would recommend the liquor shop to keep open from 9 to 11 a.m. and 7 to 9 p.m., this being the time for dinner the alcoholic effect would be modified.

DR. M. B. VELKER.

Dr. M. B. Velker in his written statement said:—

In my opinion the Excise policy of the Government as has been adumberated in the Government of India, letter F. P. 1001 Excise, of 7th September, 1905, is based on wrong principle since it was applied to a country which was dry till the advent of the British Rule and when the environments of the land strongly militated against the application of that policy. It was clear that the Excise policy of the Government has totally failed to put an effective check on intemperance.

Mere lectures on evils of drink will not do. Because the meeting places of drunkards are not the temperance lectures or lecture halls but the grog shops. It is at the grog shops that the drunkards have their every day trusting resorts and if you want to address them you must stand by the liquor shop, i.e., "picket" and address them while they are entering these dens and appeals will not be ineffective. Thus the educative propaganda by means of lectures, distribution of literature on temperance, magic lantern slides and house-to-house visitations coupled with picketing along with cooperation from the Government by their throwing off distrust of the people and by movement in the direction of total prohibition in stated definite period will bring total prohibition within the limits of practical politics.

(a) Increase the staff of preventive officers to bring illicit traffic under check.

(b) Public opinion is contagious and will spread to Native States and Portuguese territories because of the very fact of their very close proximity and the newly awakened public opinion in the Native States and the Portuguese territory will enforce prohibition there naturally.

(c) It is a mere bogey. Vice is a vice and it is the duty of the Government to put it down with an iron hand, notwithstanding the serious discontent supposed or true caused by such measures, as it does move in the case of crimes.

(d) To prevent the levy of illegal exactions of the part of the preventive establishment you must recruit men from respectable families and pay them handsomely with attractive prospects in service and the men will not succumb to temptations.

(e) Evils of other intoxicants are as clear a person weaned away from the vice of drink will not fall a prey to any other intoxicant unless he is by nature callous.

Though it may be a little difficult to win over a person already addicted to the vice, prohibition will be effective in the case of the younger generation because the younger generation has not as yet tasted the "fatal drop."

In reply to Dr. Patil witness said alcohol was poison. He would not prescribe it unless there was absolute necessity.

Asked by Mr. Madon, witness said nux romica and strychinnine were poisons, but he would prescribe them as a tonic because they did not create a craving while alcohol did.

MR. ADDYMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Addyman, President, European Association, examined by the President, said he was not in favour of total prohibition. He favoured restriction on age limiting it to 21, also restriction on the sales of hotels and clubs and establishment of organizations on the lines of British Temperance Association. Excessive drink did affect efficiency and endurance. Those who were addicted to drink were certainly more dangerous than those who were not. If the majority of Indians were in favour of prohibition the minority of Europeans would respect their feelings.

MR. M. B. BARIA.

Manekji Bhicaji Baria then gave evidence as Secretary of License Victuallors Association. He said consumption of liquor had not increased with the increase of the population. This indicated that the Government had carried out the policy of gradual reduction. He was in favour of a system of fixed fee against the present system of auction. His Committee was in favour of restricting the age to 16 though personally he was for 18.

To Rao Saheb Daduba Desai witness said some of foreign liquor was bottled in Bombay Warehouse and some was bottled in England. Whisky was diluted by spirit, but not adulterated in the warehouse.

The Committee at this stage finished its Bombay enquiry.

AT BELGAUM AND POONA.

The Excise Committee will meet at Belgaum from the 9th to 11th of May, 1922, and at Poona from the 15th to the 19th of May, 1922.

A REWARD OF RS 50

Will be presented to the person whose suggestion for the middle scene for our renowned Patriot Calendar for 1922, will be best of all and approved by us.

The scene must be most attractive wonderful and up-to-date, taking into consideration the public and modern ideas.

The scene must describe the Non-Co-operation movement of Swaraj in such a way as to inspire a new spirit. All suggestions must reach the undersigned before the 30th May, 1922. The reward will be remitted to the person whose suggestion would be approved.

All suggestions to make the Calendar attractive will be thankfully received. No pain will be spared to make the calendar for 1923 most attractive and we strongly hope that our Calendar will be unsurpassed and unique, the finest and one of its own kinds.

Agents are wanted for all towns throughout India and Ceylon. For terms of agency and further particulars apply to—

NARAIN DUTT SEGAL & SONS,
Publishers, Lahori Gate, Lahore.
C12878

AN OFFICIOUS OFFICIAL.

A CIRCULAR AND ITS SEQUEL.

Mr. K. Hamilton, Deputy Commissioner of Nimar, Khandwa, took upon himself to send the following circular among other public bodies in Khandwa, to the Bar Association:—

"I forward for favour of circulation among the members of your Association some photographs of the Chauri Chaura tragedy which may bring home to them the results for which agitators are responsible. Kindly return when done with."

The Bar Association at its meeting, held on 4th April resolved that:—

(a) The association thanks the Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, for his kindly sending for perusal of the membrs of the Bar Association the photographs of Chauri Chaura incident but strongly protests against his remark "which may bring home to them the results for which agitators are responsible," as this is yet subjudice and also on the ground that the association does not agree with the Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, that it was the work of the agitators.

(b) That the photos be returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Nimar with the remark that the Set is incomplete without the photographs of the Jallianwala Baug massacre and of scenes of the Martial Law administration in the Punjab as well as of the Mopla Train Tragedy—the work of men of Dyer and O'Dwyer mentality and that the Deputy Commissioner be asked to supply the whole Set at one and the same time.

(c) That the President of the Association be authorised to send copies of the above resolutions to the Deputy Commissioner; the Local Government and the Press "Bombay Chronicle" and Khandwa and Burhanpur Municipalities.

WORKING COMMITTEE,

NEXT MEETING ON MAY 12TH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The General Secretary, the Indian National Congress announces that a meeting of the Working Committee will be held on the afternoon of Friday, the 12th May at the all India Congress Committees office, 2nd floor Aryya Bhavan Sandhurst Road Bombay.

UTKAL ANATH ASHRAM—AN APPEAL,

Mr. Bichitramandadas, Secretary Utkal Anath Ashram, writes:—Under the auspices of the Arya Pradeshik Pratinidhi Sabha an Orphanage has been started at Cuttack (Orissa) for the last few months. An Orphanage at Cuttack is the greatest need of the hour, hundreds and hundreds of Orphans roam in the streets of the towns of Orissa. Besides thousands roam in villages for want of an Orphanage, these orphans disappear. Some die early deaths, some go inside the precincts of the Christian Orphanages much to the disappointment and chagrin of the people who are forced to surrender their orphans whom they cannot support of whom consequently, they are bound to leave in the wide, wide world to their own fate.

We hope and pray that at a time when Indian unity is an accomplished fact friends outside Orissa who are blessed wit fortune may extend their kind sympathies of the distant down troddon Orissa orphans. All help will be gratefully accepted.

MOTOR FATALITY AT ALLAHABAD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 29.

An extraordinary occurrence took place last evening here resulting in the death of an Indian Christian lady Mrs. Lavonialal of the Methodist Episcopal Misson. The lady was out in a motor car and was seated in the back seat of the car which suddenly collided with a telegraph post. The force of the impact threw the unfortunate woman against the glass wind screen with such forces that it smashed and her neck falling on the sharp broken glass edge resulted in practically severing her head from her body and resulting in her death soon after.

EXCHANGE RATES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling three and one eighth pence and demand draft one shilling three and five thirty-two pence.

RANEBENNUR N. C. O. WORKERS SENTENCED,

The Secretary Ranebennur Taluka Congress Committee wires under date April 28th from Ranebennur:—

Judgment in the case against seven Congress workers here was delivered by the Subdivisional Magistrate on the 26t instant at Dharwar. Bhimacharya Karar mandalji and Ganesh Nadiger are sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and five others are fined Rs. 25 each.

It is understood that the members of the British Legation in Afghanistan will shortly move from their temporary residence at Bargramu, five miles away from Kabul to more commodious quarters in the capital itself.

THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—J. K. M's letter in your to-day's issue is a ray of light amidst the fuliginous gloom which envelopes the present political situation. You of course can afford to dismiss his wise views with a nod of disapproval for as you state "any suggestions of departure from Mahatma's policy are much resented by the majority of Congressmen" ergo by the whole country. Yes, it is the Mahatma everywhere. Utter the name of the Mahatma and enter a caveat as the lawyers say. Talk of majorities and the will of the nation and bluff all independent thinking into pliant obedience. Swear by mandates and yet unctuously deny that they are operative. "Great majority of Congressmen indeed!" every tyro in politics knows how these majorities come into being. Granted that the majority of Congressmen are in favour of Mahatmaji's *last* policy (for even he changes his policies to suit the occasion), why should it be considered a sacrilege to consider the results of the policy once again? That is what J. K. M. asks and courageously asks.

Staunch non-co-operators are greatly incensed at the renewed proposals to enter the Legislative Councils but two very worthy friends of mine Mr. J. M. Mehta and Mr. Vithalbhai Patel eagerly got themselves elected to the Bombay Corporation, a semi-Government institution with a Government servant from the Civil Service as the Chief Executive Officer. Of course non-co-operation exempted Municipalities and local boards. But this reasoning is sheer cursed speciousness. The real psychological explanation of our friends' eagerness to share the dignities of the membership of the Corporation is that both of them are eminently fitted for work in an organised and thoroughly constitutional body and they have a sneaking respect still left for sedate and orderly procedure. Particularly in the case of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel one deplores his recent descent into the tub-thumber's regions, but that is by the way. Say what you will, nothing is more cheering to some of us who have sincerely believed that the boycotting of the Councils was the greatest blunder of the Non-Co-operation movement than the increasing volume of opinion in favour of reconciliation of all shades of opinion and its co-ordination for constructive social and economic work. That is J. K. M's idea and the splash of cold water you have thrown on it only serves to commend it all the more to the thoughtful spirits who have not yet fallen victims to the double hypnosis of the Mahatma and the so-called voice of the majority.—Yours, etc.

B. M. ANANDA RAO.

Bombay, April 28.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, April 28.

It is reported that Haji Abdul Razik the notorious anti-British agitator who has caused much trouble for two years past on the Waziristan Border has atlast removed himself from the immediate neighbourhood of Wana. It is believed this event will facilitate the pacification of that part of the Border. Meanwhile the campaign between Government and the outlaw fraternity continues with gains and losses on both sides.

The Mahsud country had been practically cleared of kidnapped persons owing to releases without ransom consequent on political and military pressure. On the 17th of April a gang led by a local outlaw held up the traffic at a lonely spot on the Dera Ismail Khan—Kulachi Road and collected seven Hindus and five Mohammedan captives. Three Hindus and five Mohammedans were however subsequently released, but four Hindus are still in captivity.

PESHAWAR, April 28.

A few days earlier a gang which attempted to carry off a boy from the village of Gasra Budh were so hotly pursued by the villagers that they had to release their prisoners.

In Kohat District the local forces have had several recent success in driving off raiders and killing and wounding some of them.

In one of these encounters a very notorious raider named Dadshah Gul and two members of his gang were cut off and killed,, after a pursuit lasting thirty-seven hours in hilly and extremely difficult country.

The news of the death of Mr. Woodhouse of the constabulary has been received with the deepest regret all along the frontier where he was well-known and universally liked. He and his Subedars were cut off from their men, in a sudden enemy rush from the flank during the progress of a retirement in the dark in a very awkward tract.

RIGHT HON. SRINIVAS SASTRI IN CALICUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, April 28.

The Right Hon. Srinivas Sastri during his visit here granted interviews to several leaders of the district interested in reconstruction scheme. He attended a cosmopolitan dinner given in his honour by Mr. Manje at which members of different communities and political opinions were present. The gathering expressed grateful appreciation of the labours of the Servants of India Society in Malabar and thanked Mr. Sastri for his visit.

Mr. Sastri has left for Ooty where he will see His Excellency the Governor and convey to him impressions of his tour in Malabar.

Owing to the conduct of several villages within the jurisdiction of Patharkundi Thana in Sylhet District, H. E. the Governor in Council has appointed additional police in the villages at the cost of the inhabitants.

Orders for the disbandment of 2/66 Punjabis raised during the war have been issued.

THE DEHRADUN INCIDENT.

PUNDIT HARKARAM MISRA INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Hamdam" (Lucknow). Pandit Harkaram Nath Misra, President-elect of the Dehra Dun Conference which was stopped by order of the District Magistrate made the following statement:—

When our procession entered the city, my carriage and that in which Shri Swami Shankracharyajee was seated formed the tail of the procession. The procession, as is usual, was moving slowly. Suddenly a man finely dressed, standing only a few yards from the road, threw a piece of stone which crossed the procession without hitting anybody. The man then took out his shoe and repeated the process. It also fell off the road. Then he drew a revolver from his side and shot aimlessly at the procession. The man seemed to be in drunker condition. Some people at Dehradun thought that the outrage was meant to insult Shankracharyajee because the assailant was a Hindu. The Police were standing all along the procession, yet, to my information, they took no notice of the incident. At least the man was not arrested on the spot. People at Dehradun drew their own conclusions from the incident, especially when the District Magistrate forcibly stopped the Conference, although there was absolutely no chance of an outbreak of disorder in the city. The Conference was, however, held a few mills from the city without in any way disturbing the peace of the district.

PUBLIC FUNDS FOR EDUCATION.

EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT IN AFGHANISTAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHWAR, April 28.

A recent issue of a Jelalabad newspaper contains a long account of a popular movement in Ghazi to raise funds for the spread of education and specially for the expenses of the Afghan students sent to Europe and it is commonly reported that the raising of such funds by public subscription is likely to become general.

POLICE FIRE UPON PEASANT MOB

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, April 29.

There has recently been some trouble between the Raja of Kanika and his tenants. On the 23rd instant the Superintendent of Police was in the locality, when he encountered a mob armed with lathies, the apparent intention of which was to attack the Rajahs residence. He made some arrests and the mob then attempted to rescue the prisoner. The Superintendent was compelled to order the armed police he had with him to fire. One man was killed and two wounded. The situation is now reported to be quiet. The District Magistrate and the D. I. G. Police at once proceeded to the spot and are making enquiries.

EDUCATION CESS IN BANGALORE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, April 29.

With a view to give immediate effect to Government's educational policy consistent with the departmental memorandum of 1921, the Mysore Government ordered by notification to-day that a special education cess at half an anna per rupee be levied on all taxable items of land. Excise and forest revenues for the year 1921-22 in Bangalore and Chitalgrug Districts in the first instance and that the amount accruing therefrom be utilised towards the proposed radical educational reform.

"The thirty-fifth anniversary of the Kashi Pandit Sabha was held on 19th April at the palace of Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir under the presidency of Mahamahopadhya Shree Pramath Nath Bhattacharya. Famous Pandits had come from all over India as delegates. Impressive and learned speeches were delivered and Pandit Baldeo Datt was granted the degree of Vydya Vachaspati after being examined by renowned Pandits and Kavirajes.

(Continued from column 6.)

shaking off those felters and they would be free.

Swami Satyadev said the cause of their fall was due to this that while they stood still satisfied with the progress made by their ancestors, other nations went forward, struggled forward. When anything was stagnent, it must die and disappear from the face of the earth. India did not learn, from other people of the world, it thought it knew everything. What was the cause of failure of Rana Pratap, Because he did not learn fresh lessons from Akbar, whereas Shivaji won because he learnt new things even from his foe. Let Indians take a lesson from the actions of their rulers, and other Europeans, and only by so doing would they reach their goal.

NEED OF UNITY.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said the lesson he had drawn from Shivaji's life was this, that when the spirit of the country was lying dormant there arose a great man in the land and with the help of men of all castes and creeds Re raised a great Maratha Kingdom. There was no distinction of caste then. But when the Marathas separated and became disunited they were easily conquered. If only they all because united, no force could break them, could conquer them. If they could unite together without distinction of castes and creeds, with the Mahatma as their leader, then Swaraj was for them! He appealed to the audience to give up all differences and unite together with one object. He thanked the Swamiji for presiding.

GREAT SHIVAJI.

FOUNDER OF MARATHA KINGDOM.

LESSONS FROM HIS LIFE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha a meeting was held last night to celebrate the Jayanti (anniversary) of the great Shivaji. Swami Satyadev presided.

FOUNDER OF MARATHA KINGDOM.

Mr. J. R. Ajagaoker said the times of Shivaji were times of deep gloom for this land. The whole country was in the hands of foreigners, and the Moderates of those times were fully assimilated with the rulers, like their prototypes of the modern times. Shivaji captured the Poona fort when he was only 18 years old. One after another the important strongholds of the Muslims were captured by Shivaji in spite of discouragement from his own countrymen. The speaker then gave a sketch of Shivaji's life and said Governments there would always be fighting for "law and order." But "law and order" was not the end of everything in their life and if Shivaji bustered to that cry, he would not have done anything. It was Shivaji by his patriotism and resolutions who established the Maratha Kingdom which afterwards spread in all directions in this country. The speaker then recited a poem which he had composed for the occasion and said in these times they had not to capture strongholds, or fight with armies. Their only weapon was non-violence and resolution and sacrifice. With these qualities in them, they were bound to win ultimately.

"GANDHI OF THAT TIME."

Mr. Dastane said although it was 295 years since Shivaji was born, yet they had treasured the memory of the great man in their hearts. The present was a peculiarly auspicious time, for it was a time full of big possibilities. They were called upon to do great things for their country—they were called to sacrifice, almost to immolate themselves at the shrine of their country. How could they show their gratitute to Shivaji? How could they be worthy of him? They could only do so by serving their country. Why did Shivaji non-co-operate with the Government of his time? In order to raise it. Could they not do so now? Could they not make some sort of sacrifice for their country for the common good of all? It was said by some that Shivaji hated the Moslems. That was not a fact for only that day a letter had been published, written by Shivaji, ordering that mosques should not at all be interfered with by the Hindus! Did that show that he was a hater of Moslems? He was the Gandhi of that time! He asked his countrymen to non-co-operate with the Government of the day, in order to end it. There were selfish traitors at that time also. But let us not think of our own selves, of our own property and wealth in times like these. Let us serve the country at any sacrifice, at any cost and everything would come to them. Only by Non-co-operation could they win in the end. If the whole country could non-co-operate with the Government, Government would be compelled to surrender and grant their demands. The Maharashtrians were proud of the Satyagraha struggle of the Mavalas in Mulshi Petha. Their struggle showed that the old spirit, which assisted Shivaji to found Marathi Kingdom, had not yet disappeared from their midst. They were the real descendents of the Mavalas of Shivaji and they must be proud of them. By this industrial exploitation of the Mavalas they were having an Ulster in this country. They were only increasing the "vested interests" of foreigners, and thus strengthening their own stackles. If this exploitation were on unchecked, they would never be free and never win Swaraj. In the end he appeal to the audience to assist, by all means in the power, the Mavalas at Mulshi either by man-power or by means of contributions.

FINE FOLLOWERS OF SHIVAJI.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said it was Shivaji who raised their country from its fallen condition, when it was in the hands of foreign rulers. Shivaji was called the "mountain rat" by English historians, but when the Prince of Wales Came to India he opened the Shivaji memorial! What had their rulers to do he asked, with the patriotism of Shivaji? His memory was measured in the breasts of his own countrymen and they would never forget him and they did not want foreigners to raise memorials to him. Shivaji commanded the confidence of his countrymen and, therefore, he was followed by them. As Shivaji had won Swaraj then, so would Mahatma Gandhi do now. There might be differences of opinion among them, but they were all followers of the Mahatma. They were not sheep to follow blindly, but their goal was the same. The Mahatma had the greatest confidence in the people of Maharashtra and that confidence would be fully justified.

Mr. Zahar Ahmed said 295 years ago the Maharashtrians were the kirelings of foreigners, but the efforts of the great Shivaji had made them great and even now they were praised by the Mahatma as men possessing keen intellect. Shivaji raised his country from the gloom in which it had fallen. He made his countrymen love their country, and sacrifice for it. They knew well how Shivaji used to revere the Mosques, and the Moslem Saints. He never interferred with Moslem religion. Shivaji had to get them to sacrifice first for their country, so that they could be fit to win Swaraj.

Mr. L. Roy Sampat said the one lesson they should draw from Shivaji's life was self-confidence, self-reliance. The young and old men of these days were lacking in those qualities. The false histories written for the consumption of the young students were black guarding Shivaji, and that was a sure sign of their fall, of their degeneration. Because they were not self-relient their country was in felters, and let them all concentrate their attention on

(Continued in column 5.)

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OBSTRUCTIVE NONCOORPERATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. J. K. M. has struck a wrong note in his letter published in the "Chronicle." It has been dealt with in the editorial columns. It must be added, however, that he has misunderstood the position of those that oppose any change in the constructive programme laid down at Bardoli. They do not suggest for a moment that there is anything sacrosanct in the programme. What they say is "Are you going to throw overboard a scheme formulated by the most trusted leader of the people so immediately after his incarceration by the bureaucracy?" Try the scheme at least for a time and if after that it be found altogether unworkable, by all means devise a new scheme. Mr. J. K. M. refers to the change in the congress creed and programme. The change, be it remembered, was not effected light-heartedly or without a very momentous reason. Crises such as arise hardly once in centuries arose and therefore the change. To quote that instance to support every proposal for change is to speak in terms of logic 'a false analogy.' It will be certainly a stab in the back to those who have suffered on account of being in the vanguard of the non-violent national army of India. What does the new proposal amount to? It amounts to taking the opportunity offered by the Government's clapping in the jail those that were hitherto in a majority and solidly behind Mahatma Gandhi. Even proposing the changes and, surely, adopting the changes proposed, would be giving a strong support to the policy of the Government which culminated in the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi. Maharastra friends should see that accoring to this principle even the incarceration of Lokmanya Tilak would be justified, because after that incarceration the National Congress was secured undisturbed in the hands of the Moderates.

There is no doubt that the party believing in what is now being called *obstructive non-co-operation* has been existing all these eighteen months within the congress fold. This expression is a travesty of language, an insult to human intelligence and an outrage upon the spiritual and essentially constructive character of Non-co-operation. It is shrewd brain that invented this lable but the veil is too thin to conceal the identity. It is nothing more nor less than responsive co-operation, which means co-operation in essence, though adulterated.

Non-co-operation is not obstruction and therefore it cannot be qualified by "obstructive." Non-co-operation means self-realisation, self-expression and self-reliance. Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray even has explained it this way. The prefix "non" is used by the opponents to show that the non-co-operation movement is a negative one. They forget language for the time being. There are many words in English which have the prefix in or and have a clearly positive meaning—positive in the superlative degree e.g. independence, immortality, immaculate, etc. Non-co-operation is as positive in its sense as any of these words and is expressed in the programme laid down from time to time by the Congress or the Working Committee. Mahatma Gandhi has always insisted on saying that we are not to embarass the Government. Even at the time of the promulgation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, he insisted on saying that our point in filling the jails was only to assert our right of association. The conjunction of obstruction with this movement is to tarnish it. It will then certainly be a negative movement. Obstructive non-co-operation is as proper an expression or creed as "the disruptive nationalism" of Lord Curzon's imagination or the welfare of the African natives boomed by the white settlers of British East Africa.

Coming to the practical side (the word practical is here used in the way of those who believe in a divorce of theory from practice), it surprises one to see that so many intelligent men will shut their eyes to the facts about the mentality of the bureaucracy and the powers reserved to the Executive under the last Government of India Act. When at Pen the instance of the Poona Municipality was quoted, the more numerous and impressive instances of Ahmedabad, Surat and Nadiad were forgotten. And then it may be asked what has the Poona Municipality done beyond being flooded with apparent Nationalists? Let the Municipality nationalise Primary Education and then let the party of the responsive co-operation cite the instance. Have the people forgotten the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Das, minister of the Bihar Government who said he was helpless before his own subordinates of the Civil Medical Service? The Governor-General and the Governors have the power of restoring any item or items of the Budgets vetoed by the Council and of passing any laws necessary. Lord Willingdon did actually restore one item last year although the Madras Council is all to his Excellency's liking. Lord Lytton has threatened about a particular item that unless it be reconsidered (and it may be added, passed) His Excellency would have to reconsider its restoration. If these powers which are laid down as 'not arbitrary powers' are used even when the Councils are flooded with Government Nominees and redoubtable co-operators, how oftener would they have been used, should the Councils have contained what are styled extremists? The "Times" of London, who wholeheartedly supported the Reforms and demanded the just punishment of the official offenders of Punjab, threatened the other day that the present scanty and inadequate Reforms might be taken away unless the Legislative bodies behave—in other words—supported all those acts and demands of Government which Government thought necessary. And this in the face of the Officials' anxiety to show that the moderates or liberals are in the right, that the Act of 1019 did make actual transfer of power to the people. This anxiety would not have at all existed if all parties were represented on the Councils. Then there would have been shown to the Council even less solicitude, and quite a solid party would have supported the suggestion of the "Times." The result would have been either a resort to a bloody revolution or an adoption of non-co-operation a couple of years later, when probably there would have been less moral justification for it than at the time the Treaty of Sevres was signed.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

Bombay, April 29.

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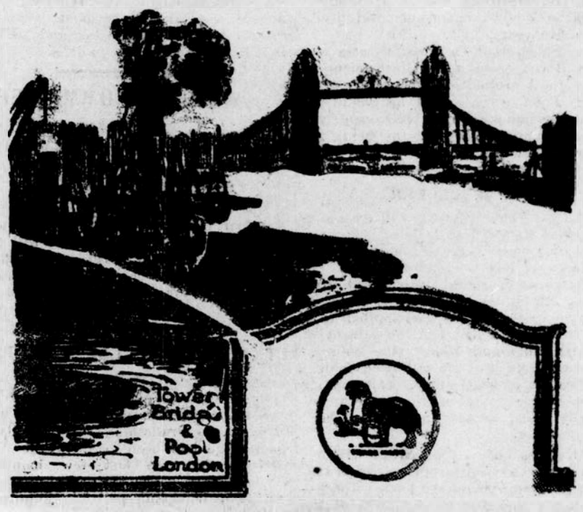

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Literature and Art.

A LABOUR UTOPIA.

THE LABOUR PROBLEM.—By P. M. L. Varma, B. Sc., M.R.A.S. (Published by the Gokul Publishing House, Gokulniwas, Budaun, U. P. Price Rs. 3.)

The book under review is one more attempt to solve 'that shifting, intractable and interwoven tangle of conflicting interests and antagonistic faiths' that is veiled under the easy name of the labour problem. The author begins by explaining how the introduction of machinery has enabled the capitalist to exploit the labourer and boss over society. "The capitalist's money ought to be able in all fair justice to purchase as much labour as that with which it was earned. But what, happens is that the money is invested on a machinery plant by which its value to purchase labour is increased manifold, in fact as much as the lever of machinery multiplies the labour of the hands employed on it." Starting with this major predicate he naturally comes to the conclusion of the socialists that all instruments of production ought to be nationalised. Then he proceeds to propound his theory of loan which, on the whole, is very sound. The injunctions of the Prophet of Islam and Canon Law alike forbid usury. Money being then mostly borrowed for consumption interest on it had the character of usury. But the case of capital borrowed for productive purposes is different. The capitalist may charge interest for it. But should he expect his money back in a lump sum? It is for its concentrated power that it is borrowed and the debtor pays interest for it. If the amount of interest equals twice the capital, the debt should be considered as paid. If a capitalist forwards rupees hundred, say at the rate of ten per cent per annum, he should at least take the trouble, the author rightly contends, to earmark rupees five annually as part payment for the loan, so that at the end of twenty years, besides the advantage of having received interest all along, he will have his Rs. 100. He cannot expect the borrower to do the work for him for the concentrated power of his money is the only thing that justifies his existence.

The author is for state production all round with the exception of small scale industries and agriculture. The author does not tell us as to how the deadening effect of state management, which makes of employees lifeless mummies, is to averted. The love of the peasant for his land is a factor which even the communist state of Russia had to recognise and the author has therefore done well to admit the principle of private property in land. "The instruments of consumption are wholly private property."

The book includes a profit-sharing scheme mathematically solved. It is just the sort of the many schemes of 'projectors and philosophers' over which Dean Swift makes merry. We are glad to note that the author himself has not much faith in his fancy's child. There is also a note on equal emoluments for all state servants. Distinction is not vetoed but it is to find expression in better quarters, automobiles, orderlies and the whole paraphernalia of the capitalist state, for higher officials. Absolute equality would be a very fine thing if it could be had in this most imperfect of worlds. So long, however, as there are differences of mental calibre and muscle force—the effect of *Karmic* forces as the Hindu philosophy says—it is nothing short of midsummer madness to banker after that will-o'-the-wisp. It is said of France that in the reaction against the Revolution she ridiculed liberty, laughed at fraternity but clung passionately to the equality she had won. Napoleon rightly interpreted it as equality of opportunity, which besides being an instrument of justice is at the same time the greatest safeguard against inefficiency.

The greatest defect of the book is that without due regard to the central co-ordinating theme it often takes the reader at a tangent, now in the regions of eugenics and birth-control and then on the astral plane of *Karma*. We do not object to the digressions in themselves, but the space allotted to them bespeaks a lamentable lack of proportion. But the crowning stroke comes when he cramps into eighteen pages a solution of the exchange problem, which, to quote a character in the Vicar of Wakefield, 'has puzzled philosophers of age.' This, one may venture to say, is nothing short of an outrage.

PARSI EDUCATION.

A Note on the Education of Parsee Children with Suggestions for its Reform.—By Cavasji D. Mahluxmivala.

The above is the title of a book of 248 pages written by a man who has read widely on the subject, and who was one of the members of the Committee appointed in 1917 to raise a Parsee Educational Fund, and to report on some of the most important points regarding Parsi Education. The first few pages of the note are very interesting. Remarking on the constitution of the Committee appointed by the Parsee Panchayat Trustees consisting of men like Prof. F. Dastur, Principal D. N. Wadia, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Mr. D. S. Joshi, the late lamented educationist, Mr. J. D. Sarda and himself, Mr. Mahluxmivala regrets the fact that the younger element was not included in it. We cannot help agreeing with the author on this point. The Parsees, indeed, have not yet learnt how to trust and make use of their young men, many of whom are crying their hearts out to serve their community and their country, but never get a chance. Most of the defects in Parsi Education are then shown by the writer, who, not satisfied with a destructive criticism, makes many suggestions for reforms, and gives the ideas of many modern educationists. A layman, or any man for the matter of that who has not specialised in Education as a science, could learn a great deal from this work and consider the whole book interesting from cover to cover, if he is at all interested in the subject.

And yet, with due apologies to the author who has taken no end of pains after the note he has prepared, one cannot help saying that the book is too long for a note, too short for an authoritative work, too plagiaristic considering the enormous number of quotations. The title of the book is thoroughly misleading—there is so little about Parsee education, and such a dreadful number of quotations from foreign works discussing foreign children, foreign education, based on entirely different circumstances, heredity, environment and other data. Why such a sound man like Mr. Mahluxmivala is so modest for one thing and so diffident for another, as to fill pages of his book with other people's ideas is a mystery to us. Does it now throw a light on his own education in the past? Does it not show that even writers on education are guilty of the very defects they shout against? Does it not show the mentality of some people of an older generation, who, in their zeal for their newly-discovered Western civilization forget that there is such a thing as Eastern Civilization, Eastern education, Eastern educationists? Hardly anything is said about the medium of instruction, timetables, methods of teaching and other practical school-problems of Parsee children. And yet the book is full of other people's ideas on other people's children and other people's schools! Why couldn't Mr. Mahluxmivala have the girt for one thing and originality of thought for another to give the whole note straight from the heart, quoting only where it was indispensably necessary, from say the Calcutta University Commission Report and from Indian writers. He could have accomplished more by a few hours' deep thinking and writing a very short but very interesting pamphlet of 30 or 40 pages, than by what he has done after days and months of reading and writing and stealing and coping. When an educationist reads a book on "Parsee Education", he wants to read about Parsee Education and nothing else, unless where a few digressions are absolutely necessary for the main argument of the book. When we want to read Mahluxmivala we want to read Mahluxmivala's views and nobody else's.

And yet, when all is said and done, we cannot get away from the fact that the book is of great interest to everybody interested in education, and should be on the shelf of every Parsi student, teacher and educationist. At times one wishes that Mr. Mahluxmivala had written a big book called "Gems from Modern Educational Literature," and then, after either burning or packing up all his books, had written and published a seperate "Note on Parsee Education," but then, I dare say that there is a large number of Parsis who may not agree with me and consider the educational hotchpotch presented by Mr. Mahluxmivala as useful, interesting, and, to a new hand at this delightful art and science of education, fascinating literature on educational problems in general.

H. N. APTE.

A LIFE-SKETCH OF THE LATE MR. HARI NARYAN APTE. By B. M. Ambekar; printed and published by the Arya Bhushan Press. Price 0-10-0.

This publication is intended to enable the reader to form a general idea of the late Mr. Apte, his writings and the immense influence exercised by the latter over the Maharashtra public. The writer, who was closely associated with Mr. Apte in the last decade of the latter's life, has achieved a commendable success drawing a pen-picture which though inadequate and hurriedly sketched, should find a welcome reception in the absence of a fuller biography. A cursory reading of the present volume leaves behind on the readers' mind, vivid impressions of the prominent literary merits possessed by Mr. Apte. No novelist in Maharashtra has yet come up to that mark whereat he could be held for comparison with Mr. Apte. His deep and wide sympathy with the commonest among men, his intimate acquaintance with the psychological subtleties to be found in human nature, and the extremely realistic touch in all his novels—whether historical or otherwise—all these towering gifts are well brought out in the course of this little volume. So also, the genial temperament of the man, his incessant solicitude for the progress of Indian women, his accurate vision into the future of the Maharashtra society and many other distinctive traits have been touched in the present book. The writer has not also failed to mention that Mr. Apte, though an ardent social reformer, was unable to extricate himself from the influence of his orthodox elders which accounts for his failure to act up boldly to the advanced principles generally held by social reformers like himself. In this connexion, the following sentence from Prof. Paul Deussen may well be quoted "Apte, a highly cultured and learned man, professed of course no religion but the Vedanta, but like Telang in Bombay, declared he was obliged to adhere to the worship of the Gods on account of his family." The book in brief acquaints the reader most with the

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perfect type of citizenship, which indeed Mr. Apte embodied in himself.

MAHATMA'S TRIAL.

THE HISTORICAL TRIAL OF MAHATMA GANDHI. By P. T. Chandra. Published at the International Printing Works, Rambaugh Road, Karachi. (Price, As. 4.)

This is a reprint, in a handy form, of the proceedings, the judgment and the three offending articles, of this memorable trial, prefaced by a biographical sketch in which the story of the Mahatma's life is told in simple but terse words. The brochure is a timely publication.

THE DRINK EVIL.

The Drink and Drug Evil in India. By Badrul Hassan with a foreward by Mahatma Gandhi. (Ganesh and Co., Madras.) Indian Edition, Rs. 2. Foreign Edition, 5sh.

"A book with a challenge"—is the best way to characterise this small book by Badrul Hassan. It contains a scathing exposition of the methods adopted by the British Government to stimulate the production and consumption of drinks and drugs with the sordid motive of increasing revenue returns. The book comes under the best auspices with the blessing and approval of Mahatma Gandhi, whose coadjutor Mr. Badrul Hassan has been in the task of bringing out "Young India."

The book in its present form is an amplification of the numerous articles that Mr. Hassan contributed to "Young India" on the Drink problem. The author has given a logical and sequential narrative of the origin and growth of the Drink habit in India. He is no mere ranting critic of the Government. He is searchingly introspective and lavishes praise or administers the lash of criticism with the judicious impartiality of a student in the field of economic inquiry. The issues that he has raised—the facts that he has unearthed and the conclusion that he has arrived at form a very convincing condemnation of the Government of India's Excise policy. Mr. Hassan has not satisfied himself by merely indulging in turgid denunciations, but he has taken care to fortify himself behind an imposing array of statistical facts and figures—which he assures his readers in the preface he has collected from Government publications.

Mr. Hassan, makes the following constructive suggestions for grappling with the drink problem:—

(1) Drastic curtailment of the hours of sale.

(2) Limitation of quantity supplied per person for consumption either on the premises or elsewhere.

(3) Abolition of the auction system, and its supersession by a system of fixed licence fees.

(4) Removal of the licensing function from the control of the Revenue Department.

In concluding the book Mr. Hassan rightly says: "Our duty is, however, clear. Whatever the Government may or may not do, it is the duty of every man to immerse himself in that wave of purification which is passing over the land."

The chapters on Opium, Cocaine and Hemp Drugs form a useful supplement to the book and admirably serve to round off Mr. Hassan's case against the Government's Excise policy.

ZOROASTRIANISM.

Treasures of Zoroastrianism.—By S. H. Jhabwalla, B.A. Printed in the Bharat-Seva Printing Press.

In this booklet Mr. Jhabwalla tries to expound what is commonly known in the Zoroastrian scriptures as "Gatha Ahunavati", which is held most sacred by the followers of Zarathustra, the Prophet of Iran. On going through this booklet any impartial critic will doubtless come to the conclusion that the author has merely translated "Gatha Ahunavati" *verbatim* from Gujarati without subjecting it to any sort of criticism, thus making it a dull reading. While on this theme, we invite the attention of the author to Rev. Dr. Moulton's book on "The Teachings of Zarathustra" in which he has most admirably analysed all the Gathas and which is recognized, on all hands, as the standard work on the subject. However, Mr. Jhabwalla's booklet will prove of considerable use to those non-Parsis who are desirous of knowing the gist of the Gatha Ahunavati.

THE PRINCE

Prince Edward's Speeches in India. Published by G. A. Natesan and Co. (Price Re. 1.)

This is a collection of the Prince of Wales' speeches during his Indian tour. Nothing need be said of them for the Prince is no more responsible for his speeches than, say, the man in the moon. It does credit to his chaperons, however, that they are refreshingly brief.

PRABHUSMRUTHI.

PRABHUSMRUTHI. By Bhakavi and Kaviratna, K.V.S. Reddy.

This is a small pamphlet of two sections—one English and the other Telugu. The English section is the translation by the author himself of his original Telugu verses which form the other section. As the title of the pamphlet indicates, it is a tribute paid to the memory of the late Nawab H. H. Mir Gulam Ali Khan Saheb Bahadur of Banganapalle of the Ceded Districts of the Madras Presidency. Mr. Reddy, the Court poet of the State, has paid this glowing tribute to the memory of the late Nawab. Having been the close companion of the late Nawab Mr. Reddy had opportunities to study the man in him thoroughly and to appreciate the high qualities he eulogizes in this pamphlet; where he gives an idea of how the late Nawab, by his able statesmanlike sympathetic and pious administration raised his State to the position status of a progressive Native State. He says that the Nawab "left no stone unturned in the attempt of converting the whole state into an earthly paradise. He made education free and compulsory in schools; he opened hospitals on the most national and popular lines; he opened silk-factories; and he built rest-houses for travellers and asylums for the poor and the oppressed. He had settled permanent provisions on several religious institutions." Above all the Nawab by his love and sympathy for his subjects had become recognised as the father of his people. To him they all used to look for succour in times of need and always with success.

The Nawab family of Banganapalle descends from Gulam Ali Khan Saheb Bahadur who in the middle of the 18th century got the present State from Tippu Sultan. When the Nizam handed over the Ceded Districts to the British Government, it was made a condition that the State of Banganapalle should ever remain a *jahgir*. Since then as a recognition of the able and good administration of the *jahgir* by the late Nawab's predecessors, it had been raised to the status of a Native State by the British Government. The premature death of H. H. Mir Gulam Ali Khan Saheb Bahadur whom Mr. Reddy characterises as "the combination of mirth, sympathy, piety, cheerfulness, magnanimity, naivety, truth and duty" must have been not only an irreparable loss to his royal family, but also to the State and its people.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN HISTORY

This is a high class magazine solely devoted to historical subjects. The second number, which we have received, contains a learned article on Ranjit Singh's Army, compiled from original records. Equally interesting is the article on the sources of the history of Vijayanagar, while those dealing with the Mogul period throw much light on many an obscure point. The magazine is published thrice a year by the Department of Modern Indian History of the Allahabad University.

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